NOTICE.

Pages 81 & 82 of the first part to be cancelled, and the loose leaf sent herewith to be substituted for them.

OK. This has been done
R.M.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE London Cymmrodorion, or Royal Cambrian Institution, being anxious to publish the poems of Lewis Glyn Cothi, a native of Carmarthenshire who flourished in the fifteenth century; requested that the Reverend Walter Davies, (*Gwallter Mechain*) late Rector of Manavon in Montgomeryshire, now Vicar of Llanrhaidr yn Mochnont, Denbighshire, and the Reverend John Jones, M.A. (*Ioan Tegid*) Precentor of Christ Church, Oxford, would undertake to prepare them for the press: which they most readily consented to do.

Mr. W. Davies arranged the poems in the order in which they are printed; he also furnished most of the pedigrees, and illustrated them, in many instances, with valuable notices, both historical and topographical.

The transcribing of the poems, giving the contents of each of them, the compiling a glossary, together with the "Historical sketch of the wars between the Rival Roses," and the conducting of the work through the press, devolved on Mr. Jones.

The Society begs to offer its best acknowledgments to both the reverend gentlemen, for the very able and excellent manner, in which they have accomplished the arduous task.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

THE WARS

BETWEEN

THE RIVAL ROSES.[a]

THE strange attachments which at that time men of the same kindred bore to each other, and the vindictive spirit which was considered as a point of honour, rendered the great families implacable in their resentments, and every moment widened the breach between the parties.—HUME.

O vonedd, bonedd beniaid,
O gedeirn, cedeirn eu caid:
Os cyveillion llon mewn llys,
Cyveillion cyva wyllys;
Os gelynion gloywon gledd,
Gelynion hyd gelanedd.—R. D. BARDD NANTGLYN.

THE seeds of discord, from which sprang the wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, were first sown in the Richard II.

[a] The writer of this Essay laments that he had no opportunity of consulting the works of the poets contemporary with Lewis Glyn Cothi; otherwise, the Essay would have been enriched with the historical illustrations which those works might have furnished. His regret at this circumstance urges him to impress on all who desire a complete history of those times, the necessity of publishing, in a collected form, the whole of the poetry of the 15th and 16th centuries now extant; instead of suffering it to remain scattered, perhaps to moulder, in private libraries. For such a purpose he is well aware the funds of this society would prove inadequate; but he is unwilling to believe that an appeal to the literary public, in behalf of so desirable a publication, would be unanswered.

Richard II. reign of Richard II. The primary cause of these bloody wars may, in some measure, be found in the weakness of the king, who allowed himself to become the dupe and prey of favourites who took an undue advantage of his tender age, he being only eleven years old when he ascended the throne. They had ingratiated themselves into his favour; and, by flattery and intrigue, gained his confidence so much during his minority, that the king ruled according to their wills and caprice. Thus, by their ill advised counsels, they led him into the commission of several rash acts, whereby the love of his subjects was daily alienated from him, while a strong and powerful opposition was raised against his ministers, his favourites, and himself.

The king was naturally of a gentle and amiable disposition; and was possessed of a spirit noble and generous. But these qualifications, through want of parental care and proper education, proved of no advantage either to himself or to the nation. The evil habits which he contracted during his minority, and in which he was indulged by his favourites, completely unfitted him for sovereign power; so that when he attained his majority, and took the reins of government into his own hands, he had neither the mind, nor the resolution, to act for himself, and independently of the advice of those whom he suffered to monopolize his favour and affections. Those favourites had but too well succeeded in poisoning his tender mind, and filling it with prejudice and suspicion against his real wellwishers, who lamented the thraldom in which he was holden, and the disrepute into which the government of the kingdom was fast sinking. He therefore never lost sight of those whom he had been taught to look upon as his opponents, until by intrigue and treachery they were ensnared and murdered. Among the wretched sufferers from his tyranny, was his own uncle Thomas duke of Gloucester, son of Edward III. That prince was betrayed into the hands of the earl of Nottingham, who took him under his custody, and immediately shipped him for Calais. There, after being kept a close prisoner for some time, he was secretly strangled.

Richard attained his majority in May, 1389.

When the king had succeeded in his dark and unnatural purposes; and had, as he thought, triumphed over his supposed enemies, his next project was to seat himself firmly on his throne. With this view, therefore, he liberally conferred new honours upon divers individuals, hoping by so doing to gain

their affections, and to render them the more constant and faithful in their attachment to his person. He created five dukes; among whom were Henry earl of Derby, and Thomas Mowbray earl of Nottingham. The former was made duke of Hereford; and the latter, as a reward for the services which he rendered in the matter of the duke of Gloucester, became duke of Norfolk. Richard II.

When the king, by these acts, considered himself secure upon his throne, a circumstance took place which eventually hastened his approaching fall. This was a quarrel between the dukes of Norfolk and Hereford. To this circumstance may be attributed the actual commencement of the civil wars, which proved nearly fatal to the best interests, if not to the very existence of the country; and which did not terminate until the year 1486, by the marriage of Henry VII. with the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. If, however, the insurrections caused by pretenders to the throne, during his reign, be taken into consideration, those wars may be said not to have reached their final period until the death of Edward Plantagenet earl of Warwick, which took place about the year 1500. Origin of the civil wars, A. D. 1398.

The primary cause of the civil wars, as we have already stated, must be attributed to Richard's misrule; for that it was which led to the rupture between Hereford and Norfolk, men ambitious of power, between whom there never existed any real attachment, or friendly confidence. The changes which prevailed around them, and from which they were not exempt, tended also, most materially, to set at variance those whom a firm government would have united.

The particular causes which gave rise to the quarrel may be summed up as follows. Hereford, desirous of warning the king of the danger that threatened him and the nation, by his undervaluing the princes of the blood and ancient nobility, and preferring others before them, who were new upstart favourites, whose mean birth and baser qualities, serviceable neither in peace nor in war, had contracted the odium and contempt of the whole kingdom,—made known his apprehensions to Norfolk, whom he knew to be one of Richard's greatest confidents; and, after showing him the necessity that there was of remonstrating with the king on the subject, earnestly requested him to do so. Norfolk undertook the task; but instead of delivering the

Richard II. message faithfully as he had promised, he so misrepresented the whole affair, that he created a groundless alarm in the royal mind. The king sent for Hereford to give account of his conduct. He accordingly went, and was ushered into the royal presence, where he met Norfolk; and after hearing from his majesty the representations made by Norfolk, he immediately gave the fullest contradiction to the expressions attributed to him, and ran over the conversation that had taken place between them. He said that he had been actuated by no other motive whatever than by a sense of duty to his sovereign, and love for his country; but finding that Norfolk still persevered in averring that what he had related to the king was the real truth, Hereford gave him "the lie," which was retorted by Norfolk. Hereford, upon this, challenged him to a deadly combat; which the other accepted, and the king allowed, assigning Coventry as the place where the quarrel should be decided. When, however, the time fixed for the engagement had arrived, and the parties had met, the king, by advice in council, in order to prevent the shedding of blood, determined that instead of fighting, they should both be banished from the kingdom; allowing them fifteen days to get themselves in readiness. Hereford was to be absent for the space of ten years, and not to return upon pain of death, without the king's special license. This term of banishment was, however, before his departure, commuted to six years, in consequence, it is said, of the respectful manner in which he took leave of the king.

Banishment of Hereford and Norfolk.

Norfolk was exiled during life, and his lands were confiscated; but he did not long survive his disgrace. He went first into Germany; and then to Venice, where in a short time he died broken-hearted.

Hereford went over to France, and was honourably received by the French king. But he had not been absent many months, before his father, the duke of Lancaster, died. On his demise the crown claimed his estates, which the court lawyers declared to be forfeited.

The king goes to Ireland, A.D. 1399.

At this period Richard undertook an expedition against Ireland, to avenge the death of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, lord lieutenant of Ireland, who had been slain there by the rebels. Hereford, now duke of Lancaster, took advantage of Richard's absence. By the concurrence of fortunate circum-

stances, he was enabled to land at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, in the month of July, 1399, and in the September following to succeed in deposing Richard. He was accordingly proclaimed king, by the title of Henry the Fourth. Henry IV.

Thus Henry ascended the throne, and his right to it was never disputed by any members of the house of York [a]; neither had his son, Henry V, any thing to fear from that quarter, if we except the conspiracy that was formed by Richard, earl of Cambridge, with the view of recovering for his brother-in-law, the earl of March, his right to the crown of England. That scheme was, however, speedily detected; and Cambridge, together with the other conspirators, was tried and executed without delay. Henry V. The conspiracy of the earl of Cambridge in 1415.

On the death of Henry V, his son, then only nine months old, succeeded to the throne by the title of Henry VI. In his reign the seed of discord, which, as hath been already observed, Henry VI. 31 August, 1422.

---

[a] PEDIGREE OF THE HOUSE OF YORK.

Lionel, duke of Clarence, (third son of Edward III.) = Elizabeth, da. of William Burgh, earl of Ulster.

Philippa = Edmund Mortimer, earl of March.

Edmund | John | Elizabeth | Philippa

Roger Mortimer, earl of March, born at Usk, in Monmouthshire, on the 11th April, 1374. In the year 1382 he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1385 he was nominated by Parliament heir apparent to the throne. = Elizabeth, sister to Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey.

Edmund, earl of March.

Anne = Richard Conesburgh, earl of Cambridge, 2d. son to Edward, duke of York.

Isabel

Richard Plantagenet, duke of York. = Cecily, da. to Ralph Neville, first earl of Westmoreland.

Edward, earl of March, afterward king by the title of EDWARD IV. | George, duke of Clarence. | Richard, duke of Gloucester, afterward RICHARD III.

Henry VI. had been sown in the reign of Richard II., produced so abundant an harvest, that scarcely a family in the whole kingdom escaped from the direful effects of the desolation which ensued. So turbulent indeed were those times, that history has, in a great measure, thrown a mantle over the bloody scenes; and shrouded them from the view of posterity. It is, therefore, from the desire of throwing some light on those times, that the ROYAL CYMMRODORION SOCIETY has published the present volume; from which may be gleaned some brief but valuable information, of the part which leading influential characters among the Welsh nation took in the civil conflicts. Of these the bard himself was not an inactive spectator; for he was but too successful, in several instances, in kindling into a flame the latent sparks of bravery, which, had it not been for his spirit-stirring poems, would in all probability have lain dormant in the bosom of its possessor. It appears, however, from his compositions, that he was actuated by no fixed political principles, nor by any genuine attachment to either of the contending parties. To him it was a matter of indifference whether the house of York or that of Lancaster should finally triumph. His bitter and rancorous hatred toward the whole of the English nation, as exhibited in his poems, was so deep-rooted, that he cared not in the least by whom the kingdom were governed, if the sovereign must be an Englishman. Mindful, perhaps, of the late untoward struggle and defeat of Owain Glyndyvrdwy, as well as of many other of the native princes before the time of Owain, he rejoiced at the thought that the English were now at war among themselves. When therefore he raised the battle-cry in his poems, he was actuated, no doubt, by a strong desire of widening the breach which then unhappily existed; for by that circumstance he thought there might be a chance that some one or other of his own nation would be enabled to rise into eminence in the state, if not eventually to wield the sceptre of government.

France lost to England. In the year 1450, the whole of France, excepting Calais, was lost to England. When the English army, under the command of sir Thomas Kyriel[c], was routed at Fourmigni, there

[c] "Sir Thomas Keriel is taken prisoner and all the leg harness, and about 3,000 Englishmen slain. Matthew Gooth [Gough] with 1,500 fled, and saved himself and them. And Peris Brusy was chief captain, and had 10,000 Frenchmen and more."—Sir John Fenn's Paston Letters, vol. I. p. 43. dated at London, 5th May 1450. 4to. London, 1787.

was present a noted soldier called Gwilym Gwent, whose name should not be unnoticed; for on that occasion, the well known Matthew Gough owed the preservation of his life to him. The circumstance is thus recorded by Lewis Glyn Cothi: [d] Henry VI.

Y vo gedwis ei vywyd
I Vathew Goch vyth i gyd;
Yno ill dau ni neillduynt
I roi y gad i wyr gynt.

Gwilym, like his friend Matthew Gough, was a warm Lancastrian. The valour which he displayed in the wars with France, as well as the uprightness of his character, is beautifully depicted by our bard.

But to proceed. Soon after the loss of France, symptoms of discontent began to manifest themselves throughout England. The people were loud in their outcries against the government; and attributing the loss of their foreign possessions to the mal-administration of the ministers, they turned their attention to the claims of the duke of York to the throne. It was about this time that Jack Cade, an Irishman, a man of mean and obscure origin, but of a bold and daring spirit, assumed the name of John Mortimer, at the instigation, it is supposed, of the partizans of the duke of York. He represented himself to be the son of sir John Mortimer, who had been sentenced to death by parliament, and executed in the beginning of this reign. At the mention of that popular name, the common people of Kent, to the number of 20,000, flocked to Cade's standard: but the rebellion ended in the death of its instigator, who was captured in a garden by a gentleman of Sussex, and killed on the spot. Jack Cade.

While these proceedings were going on in England, Richard duke of York was in Ireland, whither he had been sent to quell a rebellion. Here, as already in France, he gained great reputation for wisdom, moderation, and valour. His fame for these qualifications soon spread far and wide; and his friends, in consequence, began now to entertain strong and sanguine hopes of seeing him one day placed on the British throne. And the imbecility of the king, his utter incapacity to govern, and the faction, discontent, and rebellion with which he was environed, seemed to warrant such an expectation. Duke of York in Ireland

[d] Dosp. VIII. vii. lines 27—30.

Henry VI. In the above description one may perceive some similarity between the case of Henry, and that of Richard II; but more especially in that they allowed themselves to be governed by a faction; than which nothing can be more destructive to the well-being of a nation, or more fraught with danger to the stability of the throne.

Duke of York returns from Ireland, 1452.

The duke, upon his return from Ireland, finding that his popularity was become great, and likely to increase, and that his friends had been successful in forming a strong party in his favour, began to think seriously of the crown. He, therefore, in concert with the earls of Salisbury and Warwick, raised an army of 10,000 men in the marches of Wales; with which he marched towards London, under the pretence of demanding a reformation of the government, and the removal of the duke of Somerset from all power and authority. He unexpectedly, however, found the gates of the city shut against him; and, retiring into Kent, was followed by the king at the head of a superior army. A parley ensued; Richard consented to dismiss his troops, and to renew his allegiance to the king, on condition that the duke of Somerset should be put under arrest, and submit himself to a trial in Parliament. Richard, having been assured that his demands should be complied with, dismissed his troops. But when he afterwards went to pay his respects to the king in his tent, and there repeated his charge against Somerset, he was surprised to see that minister step from behind the curtain, and offer to maintain his innocence. Richard now found that he was betrayed; that he was in the hands of his enemies. No violence, however, was attempted against his person. But while the council continued sitting in deliberation upon him, a rumour was current through the city of London that his son Edward was advancing thither with a strong army of Marchmen. In the mean time, ambassadors arrived from the heads and magistrates of the city of Bourdeaux, who signified to the council that, if the king would send an army into Gascony, the people would return to their former allegiance to the English government. The result of these two combined circumstances was the release of the duke of York; who was permitted to return to his own castle of Wigmore[a], in the marches of Wales.

Marches at the head of an army towards London.

Disbanding of his army March 1, 1452.

The duke taken prisoner.

His release.

[a] Wigmore castle, in Herefordshire, on the borders of Shropshire, about seven miles from Ludlow.

An expedition to France was undertaken, at the head of which was the veteran John lord Talbot; but, on its failure, the English at home expressed the highest possible discontent, and threw all the blame, without any just reason, on the ministry. The ferment, at this time, was so great throughout the country, that the queen and her party, finding that they were unable to contend with York, sent Somerset to the Tower; and the king being seized with one of his fits of sickness, York was made protector of the kingdom. The following year, the king was sufficiently recovered to resume the reins of government. One of his first acts was to revoke York's appointment, and reinstate Somerset, who was now released from the Tower.

Henry VI. Expedition to France 1453.

Duke of York made Protector.

Deposed.

The duke of York again retired into the marches of Wales; where with the assistance of Salisbury, Warwick, lord Cobham, and others of his friends, he raised a powerful army; at the head of which he marched toward London. The king, on being apprised of his approach, led also an army toward St. Alban's, accompanied with the dukes of Somerset and Buckingham, the earls of Stafford and Northumberland, lord Clifford, and many other persons of distinction. Here on the following day a battle took place, in which the Yorkists proved victorious.

First battle of St. Alban's. May 23, 1455.

Richard was now again declared protector; and soon earned the approbation, as well as the confidence of the people. But the queen, in course of time, from a spirit of jealousy, arising out of fear that her own son, Edward[e] prince of Wales, might in the event of the king's death be deprived of his right to the throne, entered into a conspiracy against Richard's life, and the lives of the earls of Salisbury and Warwick. Under pretence of benefiting the king's health, but in reality with a view to the destruction of those noblemen, she caused the court to be removed to Coventry. When Richard and his friends were proceeding to court, they by some means discovered what the queen's real intentions were; whereupon Richard retired to Wigmore; Salisbury to his castle of Middleham, in Yorkshire; and Warwick to his government of Calais.

Duke of York again Protector.

The court held at Coventry.

Duke of York retires to Wigmore castle.

The duke remained quiet at his castle: which the king and his adherents perceiving, deemed it advisable to make proffers of reconciliation to [f]him, and his friends; especially as

[e] Prince Edward was born 13th of October 1453.

[f] "The duke of York, the lord Cromwell, and other lords of the north, that

Henry VI. the French king, by taking an advantage of the disturbed state of England, greatly molested the coasts of Kent and Devonshire; while the Scotch also, on the other hand, were making frequent predatory and destructive incursions upon the English borders. The duke, together with his friends, accepted the tenders made to them; and proceeding to court, an apparent reconciliation took place, which was solemnized with unusual pomp by a procession of the reconciled nobles, in company with the king and queen, to St. Paul's cathedral.

Reconciliation of parties.

Not long, however, after that ceremony had taken place, the following circumstance occurred, which ended in the parties being set again at variance. One of the king's retinue having insulted an individual belonging to that of the earl of Warwick, their companions on both sides took part in the quarrel; a fierce combat ensued: the earl apprehended his life to be aimed at: he fled to his government of Calais; and both parties, in every county of England, made preparations for deciding the contest by arms. Hence followed the battle of Bloreheath. The Lancastrians were headed by lord Audley, who fell in the engagement; and the Yorkists by the earl of Salisbury. The latter, after obtaining a complete victory, reached the general rendezvous of the Yorkists at Ludlow.

Fresh quarrels.

Battle of Bloreheath, 23d Sept. 1459.

After this battle, the duke of York took an open and active part against the existing government. His pretensions to the crown were no longer concealed. He accordingly collected a vast army, consisting principally of Welsh and north-country men; and being joined by the earl of Warwick at the head of his troops from Calais, he remained in the marches of Wales, not far from Ludlow; where he determined to await his enemies, or to meet them if they came forward.

Duke of York collects an army.

The king, who was well convinced of the duke's real motives, marched against him with his army, intending to give him battle. When both armies were in sight of each other, sir Andrew Trollop[f], at the head of the veterans who had accompanied him

were with my said lord of York, are coming hither on Monday next, as it is credibly said. The lords, that be appointed to keep the sea, are making them ready in all haste. And the Treasurer also, the lord of Wiltshire, for the west coast. And a stately vessel, only for the war, is made new at Bristol, by the mayor; and the said town with the west coasts will do their part, and [if] they may be supported and favoured."—Paston Letters, dated London, 5th July, 1457. vol. I. p. 141.

[f] His name is mentioned in Dosp. I. xxiii. line 52.

from Calais, went over, during the night, to the king's side. The Yorkists were so dismayed at this instance of treachery, which made every man suspicious of his fellow, that they separated next day without striking a blow. The duke[g] fled to Ireland: the earl of Warwick, attended by many other leaders, escaped to Calais. However, the friends of the house of York, in England, kept themselves ever in readiness to rise on the first summons from their leaders; both of whom were well received at their respective destinations.

Henry VI.

Duke of York escapes into Ireland, and earl of Warwick into Calais.

The earl of Warwick, by his unwearied perseverance, and from the splendid success that attended his efforts during his stay at Calais, found himself the next year in condition to attempt a landing in England; which he, with the earl of Salisbury and the earl of March, effected on the coast of Kent. Being met there by lord Cobham, and other persons of distinction, he marched to London; and thence, his troops daily increasing, he advanced to meet the royal army which was hastening from Coventry to attack him. They met and fought at Northampton, where the royalists were defeated, and the king was made prisoner.

The battle of Northampton, 10 July, 1460.

When the queen[h] heard that the king was taken prisoner, she retired to Durham; but not thinking herself safe there, she then, together with her son and eight persons, fled to Harddlech castle[i], in Meirionethshire: whence afterward she went to Scotland.

The state of the country was, at this time, awfully turbulent; a portentous crisis appeared inevitable. The king, aware of the danger that threatened him, caused, on the 9th day of August, letters[k] to be written to the constables of Beaumaris, Conway, Flint, Hawardin, Holt, and Ruthin, commanding them to provide for the security of those places; also to Jasper Tudor earl of Pembroke, assuring him of the king's belief in the loyalty of Richard duke of York, and commanding him to deliver Denbigh Castle to the duke's deputy; and likewise to the lord Powys to

1460.

[g] "The duke of York is at Dublin, strengthened with his earls and homagers, as ye shall see by a bill."—Paston Letters, dated London, January 7, 1459. vol. I. p. 185.

[h] Holinshed, Chron. vol. III. p. 655.

[i] Called also Caer Collwyn; and Twr Bronwen.

[k] Nicolas's Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council of England, vol. VI. p. 303.

Henry VI. surrender the castle of Montgomery. On the 17th day of the month he himself wrote a letter, as if suspecting their loyalty, to sir William Herbert, knight, Walter Devereux, and Roger Vaughan, esquires, giving them power to prevent all unlawful assemblies, to arrest all such persons as should attempt to victual or fortify castles, and places of strength in South Wales, and to adopt measures for the safe custody of the said castles until the king should give further directions. In the December following, we find the duke of York in his own castle of Sandal, in Yorkshire; and the queen also in the neighbourhood with a superior force. The duke, provoked by the queen's challenge, risked an engagement; and the battle was fought near Wakefield. His army was vanquished; he was slain; and his son, the earl of Rutland, was put to death after the battle. The earl of Salisbury, with several others, was taken prisoner and sent to Pomfret, where they were beheaded; and their heads, together with that of the duke, being fixed on poles, were placed over the gate of the city of York.

The battle of Wakefield, 24th Dec. 1460.

Duke of York slain.

The duke of York left three sons, Edward, George, and Richard; and three daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, and Margaret.

Edward earl of March at Gloucester.

Edward earl of March, the eldest son, was at Gloucester when he received the intelligence of his father's death. Upon hearing the news, he removed to Shrewsbury, and other towns upon the river Severn; declaring, wherever he went, the murder of his father, the jeopardy of himself, the unstable state the government was in, and with what ruin it was threatened. His appeal was not in vain[1]; for the people in the marches of Wales were firmly and faithfully attached to the house of Mortimer; so that he soon found himself at the head of an army of 23,000 men, ready to go against the queen, and the murderers of his father. But when he was preparing to proceed, news was brought to him that Jasper Tudor earl of Pembroke, and James Butler earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, had assembled together a great number both of Welsh and Irish people, in order to surprise and take both him and his friends, and then bring them in triumph to the queen. After receiving this intimation, he fearlessly marched against them; and met

Collects an army.

[1] "Moreover all the men of power who inhabited between Gloucester and Shrewsbury, had dependencie on him as heire to Mortimer; or held in chiefe of his mighty confederate, the earl of Warwick."—Habington's Hist. of Edward IV. p. 3. 4to. London, 1659.

them at Mortimer's Cross, in Herefordshire; where an engagement took place, in which the royalists were defeated with the loss of 3,800 men. The earl of Pembroke escaped by flight; but his father, sir Owen Tudor, was taken prisoner, and immediately beheaded by Edward's order. Among those who fell on Edward's side was Griffith ab Nicholas, of Newton.

Henry VI. Battle of Mortimer's Cross, 1461.

We will here give a short account of Griffith ab Nicholas. He was originally a Lancastrian [k], and was governor of Kilgerran castle under Henry VI; but was induced, by the following circumstances, to change sides. Jasper earl of Pembroke coveting the governorship of the castle, at this time holden by Griffith, used all the interest which he and his brother Edmund, earl of Richmond, [l] possessed with Henry VI. to have him superseded. This attempt, on the part of Jasper, so exasperated Griffith, that he never forgot the insult. When [m] Richard duke of York was appointed protector, on the Yorkists gaining the battle of Northampton, he sent commissioners to different parts of the kingdom, with power to arrest and punish all persons guilty of misdemeanour against the laws of the realm. Among such persons was Griffith ab Nicholas [n], who, on a former occasion, had withholden from the duke of York some land in Herefordshire; and had refused to obey the sheriff's warrant, then issued against him; and now, in addition, had committed several depredations in the marches. When, therefore, Griffith heard of the fresh storm that was brewing against him, he lost no time in breaking off with the court; and, by tendering his services to the duke, which were readily accepted, to support the claims of the house of York to the throne, he escaped the threatened punishment. He was faithful to his promise; for, on the death of the duke at Wakefield, he united his forces

[k] See Dosp. II. i. *lines* 9, 10. 53—56; also the *notes* to the poem.

[l] "The earl of Richmond and Griffith * are at war together in Wales."—Paston letters, dated Horshighdon, 7th June, 1456. vol. I. p. 137.

[m] "My lord of York hath diverse strange commissions from the king, for to sit in diverse towns coming homeward, that is to say, in Ludlow, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Leicester, Coventry, and in diverse towns, to punish them by the faults to the king's laws."—Paston Letters, dated at London, 12th Oct. 1460. vol. I. p. 201.

The duke of York, who had escaped to Ireland, returned in consequence of the victory gained at Northampton over the king's army; and landed at Chester. From thence he proceeded to the different towns as above stated.

[n] See Cambrian Register, vol. I. pp. 58—62. See also *note* to Dosp. II. ii.

* Qr. Griffith ab Nicholas.

Edward IV. with those of his son the earl of March; and fell bravely fighting by his side, (as already mentioned,) in the battle of Mortimer's Cross.

The duke of York, after he had received his commissions from the king, appears to have used the power entrusted to him principally for the furtherance of his own ambitious views. This we judge to have been the case, not only from his conduct with respect to Griffith ab Nicholas, in his proceedings against whom he had some justice on his side; but from a poem addressed to Rice ab John, of Aberpergwm [o]; and from another to Henry ab Gwilym [p]; both of whom were staunch Lancastrians, and, according to the solemn attestation of the poets here referred to, innocent of the charges preferred against them. Rice ab John, however, made a manly and successful resistance against the commissioners; for when they came to arrest him, they were compelled by him, with the assistance of his adherents, to make a hasty retreat. There is also a poem, by Iorwerth Vynglwyd, dated A. D. 1460, addressed to him; in which the poet writes in anticipation both of his arrest, and of the confiscation of his lands. It is an excellent, and well written poem, and contains a graphic description of the sad state of affairs, as well as a noble vindication of Rice ab John.

Second battle of St. Alban's, 24th Feb. 1461.

But to return to our narrative. Margaret compensated the defeat sustained by the royalists at Mortimer's Cross, by a victory which she obtained over the earl of Warwick at St. Alban's; but she made no great advantage of this victory. For Edward [q], who was then in Gloucestershire, hearing of the disaster, advanced against her; and meeting with the earl of Warwick and the remains of his army, at Chipping-Norton, in Oxfordshire, was soon in condition to give her battle with superior force. Previously to his meeting with Warwick, Edward had in his train Walter Devereux, William Herbert, John Wenlock, William Hastings, and others from the marches of Wales, with an army of 8,000 men. When the queen heard this, sensible of her danger while she lay between the enemy and the city of London, where she now had but few if any friends, she retreated to the north. Edward entered the capital amid the acclamations of the citizens; and took up his residence at

[o] Dosp. I. xxiv. lines 25—44.

[p] Dosp. VIII. viii.

[q] Annales Wilhelmi Wyrcester, ed. Hearn, vol. II. pp. 488, 489.

Baynard's Castle: where, on the 3d day of March, George Nevill archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of Salisbury and Exeter, John duke of Norfolk, Richard earl of Warwick, William Herbert, with many others, held a council; when it was unanimously agreed upon, to bestow the crown of England on Edward duke of York: accordingly, on the following day, he was proclaimed king by the title of EDWARD THE FOURTH.

Edw. IV.

Edward proclaimed king, 4th March, 1461.

Queen Margaret having retired among her own partisans in the North, in a short space of time collected an army of 60,000 men. Edward and the earl of Warwick hastened, with an army of 40,000, to check her progress.

Battle of Towton, 29th Mar. 1461.

The armies met at Towton, a village in Yorkshire; a fierce and bloody battle ensued, in which the Lancastrians were defeated. After the battle, Jasper Tudor[a] went to Ireland, in order to procure further assistance. The queen[b] fled to Scotland, and thence to France.

Edward crowned king of England, 1461.

On the 29th day of June, Edward[c] was crowned at Westminster with the usual solemnities; and he shortly afterwards created his brother George, duke of Clarence, and his brother Richard, duke of York.

In October of this year we find Edward master of all England and Wales[d], except Harddlech Castle, which did not surrender until the year 1468.

In parliament[e] assembled, on the 4th of November, the title of Edward, by hereditary descent, through the family of Mortimer, was recognised. Our bard[f], alluding to this fact, traces

[a] "Sir, as for tidings out of Ireland, there were many men at London, at the fair of the countries next them of Ireland, and they say, this three weeks came there neither ship nor boat out of Ireland to bring no tidings; and so it seemeth there is much to do there by the earl of Pembroke."—Paston Letters, dated 1462. 2 E. IV. vol. I. p. 266.

[b] "Item, king Henry, the queen, the prince, the duke of Somerset, duke of Exeter, lord Roos be fled into Scotland, and they be chased and followed," &c. —Paston Letters, vol. I. p. 219. dated London, 4th April, 1461.

[c] Carte.

[d] "As for tidings, the king will be in London within three days next coming, and all the castles and holds both in South Wales, and in North Wales, are given and yielded up into the king's hand; and the duke of Exeter and the earl of Pembroke are fled and [have] taken the mountains, and divers lords with great puissance are after them. And most part of gentlemen and men of worship are come in to the king, and grace of all Wales."—Paston Letters, dated 4th Oct. 1461, vol. I. p. 244.

[e] Carte. [f] Dosp. I. xviii. 72—80.

Edw. IV. Edward's descent from Roger Mortimer; and from Gwladus Ddu, daughter to Llywelyn the son of Iorwerth, prince of North Wales in the reign of Richard I.; thereby showing to the Welsh nation that Edward had a fair claim to their support, at least on the ground of consanguinity. It is from this cause, and from the great influence which the rank and wealth of Richard duke of York had obtained for him, over his less wealthy yet powerful neighbours surrounding his castles of Wigmore and Ludlow, that we can account for the descendants of sir David Gam enlisting themselves under the banner of the house of York. Sir David himself fought and died for the house of Lancaster. Even his own countryman, Owain Glyndyvrdwy, could not draw him aside from his fidelity to that house. Yet his grandsons, sir William and sir Richard Herbert [g], with several of their relatives, became the unflinching advocates of the house of York; and by their courage in battle, as well as by their advice in council, they became greatly instrumental in placing Edward on the throne. Both sir William and his brother were brave and high-spirited men, of noble and powerful connexions in the country; and, living in princely mansions, they gave to their guests and adherents princely entertainments. They had not only their harpers to enliven their festivities, but also their bards, who sang their praises, extolled their valour, and recorded their deeds. At this time the Welsh bards had a kind of magical influence over the minds of the peasantry; and the daring warrior rejoiced to have them on his side, to assist him in mustering his army, and in stimulating it with courage in the day of battle.

But to proceed. Queen Margaret during her retirement in France was not inactive; for she succeeded in obtaining aid from Lewis XI., and was again enabled to take the field, and make an inroad into England. Her army was, however, defeated at Hexham, on the 15th of May, by lord Montague, brother to the earl of Warwick. After this battle, king Edward, in order to be near the places which were disaffected towards him, took up his quarters at Durham [h]. While there, he

Battle of Hexham, 15th May, 1463.

[g] See sir David Gam's pedigree, facing p. 1.

[h] "The king [Edward] lieth at Durham, and my lord of Norfolk at Newcastle; we have people enough here."—Paston Letters, dated Newcastle, Dec. 10, 1463. vol. I. p. 275.

received intelligence that the castles of Alnwick, Dunstanborough, and Bamborough had been taken; and that they were now in his possession. Edw. IV.

William Herbert, according to Lewis Glyn Cothi[i], and others, signalized himself greatly while with the king in his expedition to the north. We also learn from our bard[k] that, previous to this northern expedition, he had gained great celebrity in defending the southern coasts of England against insurgents, as well as against the French, who were continually harassing those parts. It was in the south of England, as we learn from Gutto 'r Glyn[l], that he first established his fame as a warrior. His words are these:

> Ei glod ar hyd Gwlad yr Hav,
> A'i ovn gynt, a vu gyntav.

Edward after his success in the north lived in the most familiar and social manner with his subjects, until his marriage with the lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of sir Richard Woodville, and widow of sir John Grey, of Groby near Leicester, who fell in the second battle of St. Alban's. At the time when the marriage took place, the earl of Warwick was at Paris, where he had been dispatched to demand Bona of Savoy, sister to the queen of France, in marriage for the king. His proposals were accepted; the treaty was fully concluded; and nothing remained but the ratification of the terms agreed on, and the bringing over the princess to England. When Warwick, who was still in France, heard of the king's marriage, he was inflamed with rage and indignation. He did not however, on his return, as is represented by Hume and others, retire immediately from court; although he deemed himself affronted, both by being employed in this fruitless negociation, and by being kept a stranger to the king's intentions. It was not until he had been employed again in a similar fruitless negociation, in 1467, for Edward's sister, Margaret of York, that he broke off from the court. Sometime, however, before he took this

The king married 1st May, 1464.

[i] See Dosp. I. xviii., a poem addressed to Herbert; also Dosp. I. xxviii., and Dosp. IV. xix., poems addressed to two other Welsh warriors, who attended Edward IV. to the north.

[k] Dosp. I. xviii., lines 41—44.

[l] Gutto 'r Glyn, a celebrated bard, as well as a staunch Yorkist, was contemporary with Lewis Glyn Cothi.

Edw. IV. decisive step, his eyes were opened to the endeavours made to paralyse his influence at court. The king's resignation of himself to the counsels of the queen's relatives, and the gradual removal of confidence from himself, were constant sources of mortification. It was with the vigilant eye of jealousy, and with a fretful spirit, that he watched the proceedings of the king; and particularly his courteous conduct toward sir William Herbert; whose son [m] and heir, William, was married to the queen's sister, and received the order of knighthood, on the same day that the lordship of Dunster was bestowed upon Herbert himself.

1468. In the year 1468, a bearer [n] of letters from queen Margaret to Harddlech Castle was taken up in Wales; and sent by Herbert's orders to London to the king. Herbert, at this time, accused several of disloyalty to Edward; and among others, the earl of Warwick, whom he, grounding his accusation upon what he had heard from France, accused of intriguing in favour of queen Margaret's cause. The earl, however, after submitting himself to a trial, in his castle of Myddleham, was acquitted.

On the 24th of June, Jasper Tudor [o] landed with three French ships, near Harddlech. He was accompanied with fifty persons. In his progress through North Wales there flocked to his standard 2,000 men; he marched to the town of Denbigh, which he ransacked and put to the flames. Upon hearing of his proceedings William Herbert, with his brother Richard, hastened against him at the head of an army of 10,000 men. Jasper was attacked by sir Richard [p], and his army routed; several were taken prisoners, of whom twenty were beheaded; but Jasper himself escaped by flight. After the victory, William Herbert laid siege to the castle of Harddlech, which held out till the 14th of August, when it was surrendered by its gallant defender David ab Ieuan ab Einon [q].

In the following extract from a poem addressed to sir William Herbert, we are presented with a vivid description of his

[m] Annales Wilhelmi Wyrcester, ed. Hearn. vol. II. p. 506.

[n] Id. pp. 511, 512.

[o] Id. pp. 516, 517.

[p] Sir Richard signalized himself greatly in this expedition: Dosp. I. xx. 37–44.

[q] See *notes* to Dosp. I. xix. also Dosp. I. xviii., *note* 84.

progress through North Wales, and especially of the taking of Harddlech: Edw. IV.

Doves â'i wyr, divasw wedd,
Dareni daiar Wynedd;
Iarll, ond ev a'r llu, nid â
Ar wddv Eryri Wyddva.
Dau[r] er ei chael dri a chwech,—
Un dân harddlun yw Harddlech.
Tŷnu â gwyr tònau gwin
Peiriannus, val mab brenin.
Uchel ewri a *chlariwns*,
A tharvu gwyr â thwrv *gwns*;
Saethu 'mhob parth saith mil pen,
A'u bwa o bob ywen:
Clod wellwell, cludaw allan
Goed mawr a fagodau mân;
O wartha 'r rhai'n, hyd yr hwyr,
Arvogion a'u rhyvagwyr.
Trwy'r tair gwart Herbart hirborth
Tŷnu 'r pen capten i'r porth.
Ennillodd, un ewyllys,
Y brenin lech Bronwen Lys.

Hywel Davydd ab Ieuan ab Rhys.

Harddlech Castle was the last place that surrendered to king Edward; and as a reward for the taking of it sir William was, on the 27th of May, A. D. 1469, created earl of Pembroke; of which dignity Jasper Tudor was now deprived.

The earl of Warwick, who had been privately fomenting discontent, when he had gained to his side his brothers the marquis of Montague and the archbishop of York, and also Edward's brother, George duke of Clarence[s], departed for Calais[t]; where, in the month of July, in order to secure the 1469. friendship of the duke, he gave him his eldest daughter Isabella in marriage.

Shortly after Warwick's departure, an insurrection arose in the north; the origin of which was a dispute, it is said, about

r *Deuai.* The following passage, from Pennant, gives an epitome of the facts stated in this passage: "The march towards Harddlech, over our Welsh *Alps*, was attended with great difficulties; for in some parts, the soldiers were obliged to climb; in others, to precipitate themselves down the rocks."—*Pennant's Tour through North Wales.*

s See Dosp. I. xvii. *note* 48.

t "And as for the king, (*he*) was appointed for to go to Calais, and now it is put off. And also as for going to sea, my lord of Warwick's ships go to the sea, as I understand." Paston Letters, dated 22nd May, 1469. vol. II. p. 19.

Edw. IV. certain rights, reported to be invested in the governors of the hospital of St. Leonard, near York, which the country people resisted. But there is reason to believe that the people were instigated to this act, by friends of Clarence[r] and Warwick, according to a preconcerted plan. An attack was made by the rebels on the city of York, which was repulsed, and the ringleader, Robert Holderne, taken and beheaded. In despite of this, however, they continued in arms; and being soon headed by men of greater distinction, sir Henry Neville, son of lord Latimer, and sir John Coniers, they advanced southward, and began to appear formidable to government.

The battle of Banbury, July, 1469.

William Herbert, now earl of Pembroke, was ordered by Edward to march against them at the head of a body of Welshmen. When he arrived at Banbury, he was joined by upwards of 5,000 archers, under the command of Humphrey, lord Stafford, lately created earl of Devonshire[s]; but the two chiefs quarrelling about lodgings, lord Stafford deserted in the night. The two armies met at Danesmore, about four miles from Banbury. Before, however, a general battle had taken place, Pembroke, in a skirmish, succeeded in taking sir Henry Neville a prisoner, and ordered him immediately to be put to death. This summary execution enraged the rebels: a fiercely contested battle[t] ensued, in which the Welshmen were vanquished, leaving about 5,000 dead on the field. Pembroke, his brother sir Richard Herbert, Thomas Vaughan, John Donne of Kidwelly, with several other eminent persons, were taken prisoners and beheaded.

After this battle the northern troop marched towards the town of Warwick to join the earl, who had arrived there from Calais. The duke of Clarence also, who was not far distant, hastened at the express request of the earl to the place of rendezvous. Edward, who was in pursuit, advanced at the head of his army; when both armies met, a parley ensued. The king, who was at Woolney, about four miles from the town of Warwick, expecting a reconciliation would be the result, apprehended no danger to his person, until he was surprised, taken prisoner, and conveyed to the castle at Warwick. Thence he was conducted to Myddleham Castle, and placed under the

Edward taken prisoner.

[r] Dosp. I. xvii. *lines* 45—48; also *note* 48.

[s] "My lord Stafford was made earl of Devonshire upon Sunday."—Paston Letters, dated Whitsun Monday, 22d of May, 1469. vol. II. p. 18.

[t] See *notes* to poem, Dosp. I. vi. also Dosp. I. vii. viii.

custody of the earl's brother, the archbishop of York. He had not been there long, before, by the assistance of sir William Stanley, sir Thomas Borough, and others, he effected his escape, and made his way to York, where he was well received by the citizens. After remaining in this city two days, during which time he mustered a small army to accompany him on his journey, he proceeded towards London; but afterwards fearing lest with so small a troop, he should be unable to make his way there without hazard to his person, he returned to Lancaster. Here he found the lord Hastings his chamberlain at the head of a body of troops ready to assist him; and thus reinforced he retraced his steps towards London, where he arrived in safety. The intelligence of his arrival in the capital greatly perplexed Clarence and Warwick; to whom, after consulting with their friends, it appeared advisable to send to the king, requesting him, with the safety of their persons, to grant them an audience, with the view of explaining themselves, and settling their differences amicably. This was granted: they met at Westminster; the meeting proved any thing but satisfactory; they separated; the king went to Canterbury; the duke and the earl retired to Warwick Castle. This interview was shortly afterwards followed by an insurrection in Lincolnshire, headed by sir Robert Welles, son to the lord of that name. It was, however, soon quelled by the king, who marched in person against the rebels. He fought them near Stamford; took their leader and sir Thomas De Launde prisoners; and ordered them to be immediately beheaded. This battle was called Lostcoat Field, because many of the rebels threw away their coats to ensure their safety by flight.

Edw. IV. 1469.

His escape.

Edward's interview with Clarence and Warwick.

Stamford, or Lostcoat battle, 13th March, 1470.

The duke of Clarence and the earl of Warwick, on hearing the result of this battle, fled to France; where they were well received by the French king. They were also furnished by him with men and money; so that, in the September following, they landed at Dartmouth. No sooner was the news of their landing made known, than a great number rallied around their standard; and their army daily increasing, they marched against Edward. The king, through his own previous neglect in not preparing for the event by having an army in readiness, found himself in no condition to risk a battle. He therefore by the advice of his friends escaped the country. He arrived at Lynn; went on board a Dutch vessel; with difficulty landed in Hol-

Clarence and Warwick fly to France.

Their return.

Edward escapes to Holland.

Edw. IV. land, and there placed himself under the protection of the duke of Burgundy[u]. Clarence and Warwick finding that Edward had made his escape, marched to London, released Henry from the Tower, and in the month of October had him again proclaimed king. A parliament being assembled in November, Edward was declared an usurper, and he and his adherents were attainted.

Henry VI. restored.

Jasper Tudor[x], who was now restored to his titles, lost no time in visiting his county of Pembroke, where he found his nephew Henry, son of Edmund earl of Richmond, in the custody of lady Herbert, wife to the late William Herbert, earl of Pembroke. Henry found in her a kind and careful guardian; one who watched over his education and the improvements of his mind. Jasper, taking Henry along with him, returned to London and introduced him at court.

Edward returns, 14th March, 1471.

Edward, in consequence of the aid he received from his brother-in-law the duke of Burgundy, and relying on the promises of assistance by his friends in England, landed on the 14th of March the following year, at Ravenspur in Yorkshire. Among those who went to meet Edward on his arrival, we find, according to Gutto 'r Glyn[y], the brave Kynaston[z], of Hordley, one of whose descendants has thus rendered the words of the bard:

—— This dread hero ran with haste
To meet his king, his kinsman, and his friend:
Proffered his life, his all, to aid the cause
Of injured majesty.

Lewis Glyn Cothi[a] records another warrior, Llywelyn ab Rice ab John of New Radnor, who also, with his men, hastened to meet Edward after his landing. From the same poem we learn that he was also present at the battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury; for the bard says,

Edward ban ddaeth i'w adwedd,
Drwy y môr, i dir y medd;

u Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, married Edward's sister, 3rd of July, 1468. It was to this marriage that Edward owed his preservation abroad, and the final recovery of his kingdom.

x Grafton.

y See Arwyrain, neu Gerdd voliant, i syr Roger Kynaston. Gan GUTTO'R GLYN.

z See *notes* to Dosp. V. I.

a Dosp. III. xxv. 41—46.

Llew Rhys, wrth roi llawer rhodd, Edw. IV.
Ei dri bàn, a'i derbyniodd;
Ac ar dasg y gwnaeth basgwaith [b],
Yn mron dydd y murniad waith:
Ac yn Newksbri dodi dydd
A'i ynnill ev â'i ònwydd.

Edward, after his landing, proceeded unmolested towards York, where after a long parley he was received; and thence he went to Doncaster [c]: in his way thither, he had some accession to his army. From Doncaster he marched to Nottingham, where he was joined by sir William Parr and sir James Harrington, at the head of 600 men. His next place was Leicester, where 3,000 more rallied around his standard. On the 29th of March he appeared before Coventry; in which town the earl of Warwick, with an army of between six and seven thousand men, was quartered. Edward, after several fruitless attempts to draw the earl out of the town into the open field, withdrew himself to the town of Warwick. At this time the duke of Clarence abandoned the earl of Warwick, and going over to his brother, brought to his aid an army amounting to more than 4,000 men.

The earl of Warwick, still refusing to risk an engagement, Edward, by the advice of his friends, marched through Northampton, where he was well received, towards London. The gates of the city being thrown open to him, he went first to St. Paul's, and then to the bishop's palace, where the archbishop presented himself to the king, and, together with himself, the unfortunate Henry, who again fell into Edward's hands.

The earl of Warwick, trusting to the fidelity of his brother the archbishop and the citizens of London, advanced towards the city; but unexpectedly, on Easter-eve, he was met by Edward and his army, at Barnet [d]. The following morning, the 14th of April, a battle was fought. After a long and hard contest, victory at last declared herself on Edward's side. Among the slain left on the field, were found the earl of Warwick and

Battle of Barnet, 14th April, 1471.

The death of Warwick.

[b] This couplet refers to the battle of Barnet.

[c] See HISTORIE of the arrival of Edward IV. in England, &c., edited by John Bruce, esq. Published for the Camden Society.

[d] The poem above alluded to, written by Gutto'r Glyn, was addressed to Roger Kynaston after this battle, to congratulate him on his receiving the order of knighthood, as a reward for his services.

Edw. IV. his brother, the marquis of Montague. The duke of Somerset [e] and John earl of Oxford escaped into Wales, to Jasper earl of Pembroke.

Queen Margaret lands at Weymouth.

The same day on which this battle was fought, queen Margaret and her son Edward the prince of Wales landed at Weymouth, supported by a small body of French forces. When she received intelligence of her husband's captivity, and of the defeat and death of the earl of Warwick, she took sanctuary in the abbey of Beaulieu, in Hampshire. When she was here, Edmund duke of Somerset, Thomas Courtney earl of Devonshire, Jasper Tudor earl of Pembroke, John lord Wenlock, and others, presented themselves to her, and consulting what steps should be taken in the present crisis, they came to the resolution of still prosecuting the war against Edward. They then separated: the earl of Pembroke went to Wales to his earldom to collect and rally his adherents: the queen went to the southern counties of England; and having, with the assistance of her son the prince, and the other noblemen, collected a considerable addition to her force, she marched to Bath. But there receiving intelligence that Edward was advancing against her, she went to Bristol, intending from thence, after having been joined by the earl of Pembroke, to proceed to the counties of Lancaster and Chester. She had not, however, gone farther than Tewkesbury, when king Edward overtook her, and gave her battle; in which the queen and her forces were defeated. She was taken prisoner; her son Edward [f], in his endeavour

The battle of Tewkesbury, 4th May, 1471. Queen Margaret taken prisoner.

[e] This was not the first time that the duke of Somerset sought refuge in Wales, as the following extract will testify: "My lord [John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk] hath great labour and cost here in Wales, for to take diverse gentlemen here which were consenting and helping unto the duke of Somerset's going; and they were appealed (*accused*) of other certain points of treason, and this matter; and because the king sent my lord word to keep this country, is [the] cause that my lord tarrieth here thus long; and now the king hath given my lord power, whether he will do execution upon these gentlemen, or pardon them, whether that him list (*pleaseth*), and as far forth as I can understand yet, they shall have grace, and as soon as these men be come in, my lord is purposed to come to London, which I suppose shall be within this fortnight; the men's names that be impeached are these, John Hanmer, and William his son, Roger Puliston, and Edward of (*ab*) Madoc, these be men of worship that shall come in." Paston Letters, dated, Holt Castle, Denbighshire, 1st March, 1463–4, 3 E. IV.

[f] Prince Edward was only eighteen years of age when he died; and was

to escape to the town, was taken and murdered; the duke of Devonshire fell in the field; but the duke of Somerset, with many others, was made prisoner and afterwards beheaded. The queen [g] was conveyed into London, and thrown into the Tower. And king Henry, on the 23rd of May, only a few days after the battle, expired in this confinement.

Edw. IV.

Henry VI.'s death.

The earl of Pembroke, who was levying forces in Wales, disbanded his army when he received the intelligence of the battle of Tewkesbury; and fled into Brittany with his nephew, the young earl of Richmond [h].

May, 1471.

During Edward's temporary absence, the bastard of Fauconberg collected a large army, with which he attempted to surprise London; where being repulsed, he retired, and on the king's advancing towards him he submitted, when he was not only pardoned, but knighted [i]. He was, however, shortly afterwards beheaded.

Edward was now firmly seated on his throne; yet for all that, and although all the hopes of the house of Lancaster seemed to be utterly extinguished, he could not help entertaining some inward apprehensions for the final safety of the house of York, as long as Henry, earl of Richmond, was alive. He therefore, in 1476, endeavoured to have him delivered up to him; but in this his purpose he failed.

We will now draw towards the close of Edward's reign. Among the last of his public acts was to send, in 1483, his brother Richard, duke of Gloucester, at the head of an army into Scotland, to oblige the Scotch to accept of peace, and also to deliver up Berwick Castle. This expedition succeeded according to the king's wishes. He also, this year, intended making war on France; but before his plans were quite matured he died, on the 9th day of April, leaving two sons,

Edw. IV. died, 9th April, 1483.

buried without any funeral pomp in the church of the Black Friars, in Tewkesbury. Historians differ as to the mode in which he was put to death, but according to "Mastar Flyghtwods boke, Recordar of London," it was as follows: "Edward, called Prince, was taken, fleinge to the towne wards, and slayne, in the fielde." See Historie of the arrival of Edward IV. in England, &c., p. 30.

[g] Margaret, queen of Henry VI. continued a prisoner till 1475, when she was ransomed by her father for 50,000 crowns, which he borrowed of Lewis XI., king of France. She afterwards lived a private life, and died in 1482.

[h] See *notes* to Dosp. II. iv.

[i] See Paston Letters, vol. II. *note* to pp. 74, 75.

Edward V. 1483. Edward and Richard: and five daughters, Elizabeth, Cicily, Anne, Catherine, and Bridget; of whom their uncle, Richard duke of Gloucester, was appointed the guardian.

When the king died, his son Edward[i] was at Ludlow Castle with his uncle and governor, the earl Rivers. The queen sent for him to London, where he had been proclaimed king by the title of Edward V. But he did not long enjoy the sovereign dignity; for his paternal uncle, Richard, duke of Gloucester, whose ambition was only exceeded by his cruelty and treachery, pursuing that hatred which had been always manifested towards the queen and her relatives, first deprived the young king of the protection of his maternal uncle, the earl Rivers; whom, together with lord Richard Grey and sir Thomas Vaughan[k], he caused to be arrested, and shortly afterwards to be beheaded at Pomfret Castle. He then paved the way for dispatching the young king and his brother; and eventually succeeded in sacrificing them to his ambition by an obscure and unnatural assassination. This circumstance is recorded in a Welsh poem, written by a bard[l] who lived at the time; and the following is a translation, by the right honourable Mr. Justice Bosanquet, of that portion of the poem to which we allude:

Old London saw, in evil hour,
A Jew usurp the British power;
The boar, on murder foul intent,
Brave Edward's sons in durance pent;
His tender wards, his nephews two,
By lawless ruthless force he slew.
Out on his Saracen's savage face!
Who angels killed of Christian race,
And brought (by holy Non[m]) the shame
Of Herod on a manly name!
I marvel that the wrath of Heaven
Had not the earth beneath him riven.

Rich. III. 1483. Richard, after the murder of these innocents, and of others whom he thought stood as barriers in the way of his gaining his ambitious ends, succeeded to the throne on the 19th of June, by the title of Richard III. His character, as well as the events

[i] See *note* to Dosp. I. xiv. [k] See Dosp. I. xiv. xv.

[l] Cywydd i'r Brenin Harri VII. gan Davydd Llwyd Llywelyn ab Grufydd.

[m] Non was the mother of Saint David, and a saint of great credit in Wales.

of his brief reign, being well known, we will therefore only notice such incidents as brought his overthrow and death. Rich. III.

On the 4th of July, two days before he was crowned, Richard held his court in the Tower of London. On this occasion several new earls were created, and several also received the order of knighthood. But John Morton bishop of Ely, the most adroit statesman in the country, and who had been a great favourite with king Edward, was on the same day delivered up to Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, to be kept in ward. The duke sent him to his manor of Brecknock, in Wales. However, it was not long after the coronation before the duke himself, who had been chiefly instrumental in placing Richard on the throne, thought it expedient to quit the court. Among his other reasons for adopting this measure was Richard's uncourteous conduct towards him, especially in his not rewarding him for his services as he had promised he would on his receiving the crown. The duke on leaving the court returned to his castle of Brecknock, where the bishop was still in custody; and here it was that he conceived the project of deposing Richard, and placing Henry, earl of Richmond, on the throne. He opened his mind gradually to the bishop, whom he knew to favour the house of Lancaster. The bishop at first hesitated to give his opinion on the subject, fearing lest the duke intended to betray him to the king; but when he was assured that the duke had no such intention, and that he was indeed intent upon putting his plan into execution, he no longer concealed his real sentiments which happened to be in unison with those of Buckingham. The first step taken, after this, was that of the duke sending for his tried friend and confident, Reginald Bray, who was then in Lancashire, in the service of the countess and lord Thomas Stanley [n]. He arrived at Brecknock; and, after a consultation, it was agreed that he should return and communicate to the countess the message entrusted to him; who, upon hearing what was in agitation, and that moreover it was intended, in the event of success, that the earl of Richmond should marry Elizabeth, Edward IV.'s daughter, immediately avowed her approval of the duke's design. After Bray's departure, the bishop, to the great mortification of the duke, effected his escape; and going to

Crowned 6th July, 1483.

[n] The dowager countess of Richmond, Henry's mother, married lord Stanley.

Rich. III. Ely, where he found money and friends, he was enabled from thence to make his escape to Flanders, and join the earl of Richmond, and to become still farther instrumental in promoting his cause.

The dowager countess of Richmond, after she had received the intelligence, as above related, from Bray, sent her physician, Dr. Lewis, a Welshman, to the queen Elizabeth, who was then in sanctuary at Westminster. He was fixed upon, because he was not only trustworthy, but was also possessed of superior talents; and besides, in his character as physician, he was less liable to suspicion. He went accordingly, and acquainted the queen with the intended project; which was to depose Richard, and to make the earl of Richmond king in his room, provided she would consent that he, upon his accession, should be united in marriage to her daughter the princess Elizabeth; or in case of Elizabeth's death, to her sister Cicily. The queen having signified her approbation, Dr. Lewis then waited on the duchess of Richmond, who was not only pleased with the result, but also sent a special messenger, Hugh Conway, into Brittany, to inform her son of what was going on in England. At the same time, to insure safety, Thomas Ram was dispatched by Richard Guilford upon the same errand. Upon their arrival they had an audience with the earl, who acquainted the duke of Brittany with the purport of their coming. The duke rejoiced at hearing the intelligence, especially as he had a little previously refused to acquiesce in king Richard's solicitations to have the earl delivered up to him. The messengers returned with an assurance from Richmond of his hearty concurrence in the proceedings of his friends in England, and of his readiness to land amongst them as soon as they thought it proper and prudent for him to undertake the enterprise.

At the time that the duke of Buckingham was concocting his revolutionary measures, he and sir Rice ab Thomas were at variance one with the other; for between the family of sir Rice and that of the duke there always had existed private feuds, and the most implacable hatred; and they continually made predatory incursions into each other's territories. In one of his poems [o] our bard gives an account of one of those inroads,

[o] Dosp. II. xi.

in which he describes the duke as advancing to attack Abermarlais[p], and how he was compelled, through the valour of sir Rice and his brethren, to retreat. To gain over a man so powerful and wealthy as sir Rice was, must have been of the utmost consequence; for without his concurrence it would have been in vain for the earl of Richmond to attempt a landing at Milford Haven, as had been fixed by the conspirators. It was therefore deemed necessary, in the first place, to devise means of reconciling these parties; but how this was to be effected was the question; for only a few days before, sir Rice[q] had sent the duke a challenge to a deadly combat, stating, that if he would not meet him at Caermarthen he might expect to see him before his castle at Brecknock. However, just as sir Rice was putting on his armour, making himself ready to carry his threat into execution, Dr. Lewis, who had been sent by the countess of Richmond, and who had been not only successful in his former missions, but also had been a tutor to sir Rice, waited upon him, and prevailed with him, after much persuasive eloquence, to accept the duke's friendship. Dr. Lewis then hastened to Brecknock, and there also he was successful in gaining over the duke to be on friendly terms with sir Rice: so that they both in a short time afterwards met by appointment at Trecastle[r], where they buried their animosities in oblivion. In his interview with sir Rice, Dr. Lewis, it is stated, did not acquaint him of the existence of an organized party to bring over the duke of Richmond, thinking it best to leave that part of the business in the hands of their mutual friend, Morgan of Kidwelly, who was, when a fit opportunity offered itself, to disclose to sir Rice the whole affair; and at the same time to call to his mind Richard's tyranny, as well as the wickedness of his unjust usurpation; and then state what great good to the kingdom might be expected from the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, by the marriage of Richmond with the princess Elizabeth; and lastly, to point out to him what glory, among other things, that would redound to himself and his posterity from assisting in bringing about so desirable a consummation. Rich. III.

Sir Rice did not join the disaffected party until after he had been waited upon by commissioners sent by the king, to demand

[p] Abermarlais, a mansion, in Caermarthenshire, near Llandovery.

[q] See Cambrian Register, vol. I. p. 82., &c.

[r] Trecastle is about midway between Abermarlais and Brecknock.

Rich. III. of him an oath of allegiance; and, at the same time, to deliver up his only son, Griffith Rice, as an hostage and pledge of fidelity. He took the oath; but wrote[s] to the king excusing himself from delivering up the child on account of his tender age, he being then about five years old. Sir Rice was greatly nettled as well as mortified at these proceedings, especially at the thought that the king should suspect him of disloyalty to his person. And finding also that others were served in a similar manner, he was greatly grieved at the king's proceedings, which he deemed to be highly dangerous to the interests of the crown. From this time sir Rice began to grow discontented; which Morgan of Kidwelly perceiving, he thought it a fair opportunity of opening his mind to him. And as he had already gained over to his side the bishop of St. David's and the abbot of Talley, he got them also to speak to him. But it was a long time before they could induce him to declare himself favourable to Richmond's cause, especially as he had so lately renewed his allegiance to the king. However, the bishop, with the assistance of the abbot, in his endeavours to remove the scruples he had relative to the violation of his oath, did not finally succeed until sir Rice himself perceived that the nation at large was dissatisfied with the government, which was threatened with ruin from all quarters of the kingdom.

The part which the duke of Buckingham took, the failure of his attempt, and his final execution, are too well known for us here to enter into particulars concerning him. We shall therefore only observe, that his scheme perished through his own precipitancy in going against Richard with an army of Welsh[t], ill provided for, and consisting entirely of the lower classes; so that, when the duke was unexpectedly detained in his march by the sudden overflow of the river Severn, and was unable to victual his army, they had no alternative but to return to their homes.

Duke of Buckingham was beheaded at Salisbury, 2nd Nov. 1483.

When sir Rice ab Thomas heard of the duke of Buckingham's disaster, and the summary manner in which he was executed, he began to be alarmed for fear the friends of Richmond should, in consequence, become discouraged, and their cause

[s] The letter is dated, Caermarthen Castle, 1484. See Cambrian Register, vol. I. p. 86.

[t] See Cambrian Register, vol. I. p. 91.

weakened. He therefore summoned a meeting, at which were present the bishop of St. David's, the abbot of Talley, Morgan of Kidwelly, and the following experienced soldiers, Arnold Butler, Richard Griffith, and sir John Morgan. At this meeting it was that sir Rice came to the final resolution of espousing Richmond's cause; to whom then he wrote a letter, which was sent by Morgan of Kidwelly, tendering his services. It was indeed a great acquisition to the earl thus to gain the support of sir Rice, who was not only a veteran in the feats of arms, but also a person of great wealth, and of unbounded influence in the country. In this description of him we are more than borne out by the bard, who said: Rich. III.

Trawst yw 'r sant tros y tair Sir,
Tros wledydd, tras Elidir [u].
Eiddil yw llu i ddàl llys,
Wrth un a borthai ynys;
Ni roi gant o wyr i gyd
A roes hwn er ys enyd;
Mae 'n wr hefyd, mewn rhyvel,
Mwy no Dug i'r màn y dêl.
Da gŵyr ef dagr y drin,
Dewrvab oedd, darvu byddin.

Gutto'r Glyn.

Immediately upon its being made known what had expired at the meeting, sir Rice was joined by sir Thomas Perrot, of Haroldston, near Haverfordwest; sir John Wogan, of Wiston Castle, Pembrokeshire; and John Savage; and also by several gentlemen from North Wales, especially the Salisburys, under the command of sir Robert Salisbury, who had been his friend in the French wars. These Salisburys were so firmly united to Rice and his family, that the expression "Salsbriod y Brain [v]," or the Ravens' friends, became proverbial.

When Richard was informed of the state the country was in, he issued a proclamation [w], dated 23rd of June, in which he addresses his subjects in the most artful manner, with the view to inflame the minds, not only of the multitude, but of the peers, bishops, dignitaries, and great men, and to induce them to resist, with all their power, the attempts of the earl of Rich- 1484.

u See *Pedigree*, p. 130.

v Alluding to sir Rice's armorial bearings. See Cambrian Register vol. I. p. 99.

w See Paston Letters, vol. II. pp. 319–327. 331.

Rich. III. 1485. mond upon the crown. Another proclamation to the same effect was issued on the 20th of October, and signed by John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk.

The earl of Richmond, in the meanwhile, knowing what preparations were going on for his reception, greatly exerted himself, and wrote letters to several of his friends, among others, to John ab Meredith[x], sir Owen Tudor's cousin, urging him to a faithful and zealous activity in his cause. The bards also employed their talents in disseminating prophecies among their countrymen, which foretold that one of their race would shortly emancipate them from the English yoke. But among the most influential and active was Davydd Llwyd ab Llywelyn ab Grufydd[y] of Mathavarn, who greatly contributed, no less by his wealth than by his poetry, to Richmond's success. Lewis Glyn Cothi[z] followed in his train, and we have accordingly in the volume before us specimens of his art in the enigmatic poetry. Sir Rice ab Thomas had also his bard[a], who, when he was consulted by him, said:

Full well I wend,
That in the end
Richmond, sprung from British race,
From out this land the boar shall chace.

Thus we see that when it was currently rumoured that Richmond would surely land, and as his party was daily increasing, the poets began to speak their minds more openly. Lewis Glyn Cothi[b], addressing himself to Jasper Tudor, thus describes the tiptoe and impatient expectation that in Wales existed of his landing:

Pa vór y mae d' angorau ?
Pa bwnt lle 'r wyt hwnt, wr tau ?
Pa bryd, (pa hyd y'n hoedir ?)
Y tarw du y troi i dir ?
Gŵyl Vair, gwylia o voroedd,
Gwynedd wèn dan ganu 'dd oedd.

[x] See the letter in "The History of the Gwydir family," p. 55. 4to. Ruthin, 1827.

[y] See *notes* to Dosp. VII. vi.

[z] See Dosp. VIII. i. iii.

[a] See Cambrian Register, vol. i. p. 98.

[b] See Dosp. VIII. v.

Rich. III.

Mis Mai, di vai yw dy vodd,
Od wyt draw, y doit drwodd:
Duw! Awst, gwedi ei estyn,
Y doit: ti a oedit hyn:
O ród i ród p'le 'r ydwyt?
Sòri ddyn aros ydd wyt?
O chysgaist pan rych wisgi,
Arglwydd Penvro defro di;
Tiria, y bwla! heb oludd;
Truan yw 'n rhwym tro ni 'n rhydd.

Earl of Richmond lands at Milford Haven. 1485.

But Richmond, after all, did not keep his countrymen in too long a suspense; for he landed on Saturday the 6th of August, amid their shouts and acclamations at Milford Haven, where he was met by sir Rice ab Thomas at the head of a well-disciplined army. After that, by mutual arrangements, the earl marched to Cardigan, where he was met[c] by Richard Griffith, and sir John Morgan with their followers; from thence he proceeded to North Wales, making his way to Shrewsbury, the place of rendezvous, and sir Rice by the way of Caermarthen and Brecknock. Their armies increasing as they went along, they had mustered strong by the time they reached Shrewsbury, where the earl was received by the inhabitants with every demonstration of joy. From Shrewsbury he went to Newport, where he was joined by sir George Talbot[d], at the head of 2,000 men; from thence he went to Stafford, in the neighbourhood of which place sir W. Stanley[e], chamberlain of North Wales, brother to Thomas lord Stanley, was in readiness to join him, at the head of 3,000 Welshmen; and having held a consultation with him, he then proceeded to Lichfield; and thence to Adderstone, where he had an interview also with Thomas lord Stanley, his father-in-law.

Richard was at Nottingham when the intelligence reached him of Richmond's landing. The news of which he did not receive until after the earl's arrival at Shrewsbury[f]; and when the fact was told him, he did not regard it a matter of that great importance which it soon became. The probability is, that he did not at first receive a full and faithful report of the extent of the earl's army; for if he had, he would, as a valiant prince,

[c] Carte. [d] Cambrian Register, vol. I. p. 108. [e] Carte.
[f] Cambrian Register, vol. I. p. 109.

Rich. III. 1485.

have set forward to meet his competitor, and not have remained[g] where he was, to celebrate, on the 15th of August, the "Assumption of our Lady." However great his veneration might have been for the day, yet his fears of losing a crown, for the possession of which he had ventured every thing, would have been still greater; and would immediately, despite of the day, have urged him to take some active measures. His reliance on the fidelity of sir Rice ab Thomas, and others of his powerful subjects in South Wales, might have, in some measure, contributed to his seeming security; for it was not until he heard that sir Rice had joined Richmond, that he became sensible of the danger that threatened him. He then made every possible haste and preparation for a battle; and having collected a powerful army, he, on Tuesday the 16th of August, marched at its head towards Leicester, in which town he took up his quarters. On the Sunday, the 21st of August, he proceeded from thence, and encamped that night about two miles from Bosworth. Henry, who was at Tamworth, where his army had been greatly augmented, marched early on Monday morning, the 22nd of August, and arrived at a plain called Redmore, lying between the villages of Sutton and Dadlington. It was there, and in the field of Sutton, the battle began.

The king arrives at Leicester.

Battle of Bosworth, 22nd Aug.

When the archers on both sides had shot their arrows, and came to a close fight, the lord Stanley and his brother sir William joined Henry with their *corps*; and rendered him superior to the enemy, considering what number of the latter declined fighting. Richard seeing himself betrayed, and that all the Welsh had revolted from him, asked for a goblet of wine; then calling to him Rhys Vychan[h], one of his squires, drank unto him in these words: "Here, Vychan, I will drink to thee, the truest Welshman that I ever found in Wales;" and having drunk the wine, he threw the goblet over his head, and made towards his enemies, where he was immediately slain. Shortly after the battle Richard's crown being found among the spoils, lord Stanley placed it on Henry's head, amid the joyous shouts of the army.

King Richard slain.

Henry, earl of Richmond, crowned in the field of battle.

When it was known that Richmond had won the field, the Welsh bards celebrated the victory in their addresses to

[g] See duke of Norfolk's letter in Paston Letters, vol. II. p. 335.

[h] See Cambrian Quarterly Magazine, vol. III. p. 41.

Henry VII.; among the foremost we find Davydd Llwyd Llywelyn ab Gruffydd, whose name has already been before the reader. We will introduce the following extract from his poem, as translated by the right honourable Mr. Justice Bosanquet: Henry VII.

King Harry hath fought, and bravely done,
Our friend the golden crown hath won.
The bards resume a cheerful strain;
For the good of the world little R. was slain.
That straddling letter, pale and sad,
In England's realm no honour had:
For ne'er could R., in place of I[i],
Rule England's people royally;
Nor stem the foe with puissant hand,
Nor in the breach like Edward stand.
How odious the vile cur to spy,
With withered shank for brawny thigh,
Partake the banquet's circling cheer,
Where Gloucester's cunning cheats the ear!

Lewis Glyn Cothi[k] also wrote a congratulatory address to Henry VII., in which he introduces the name of Jasper Tudor, accompanied with high and flattering compliments.

Henry was crowned at Westminster on the 30th of October, by the title of king Henry VII.*, when he established a band His coronation. 1485.

[i] The person of Richard III. expressed by the letter R, is here contrasted with the tall upright form of Edward IV., expressed by the letter I. It may be observed that I. is the initial of the Welsh name for Edward, IORWERTH. The Welsh is as follows:

Llyna veirdd yn llawenach
Llwyddo byd, a lladd R. bach:
Llythyren avlawen lwyd,
Forchawg, yn Lloegr ni pharchwyd.
Ni allai 'r R. yn lle 'r I,
Ruwlio Lloegr nai rheoli, &c.

[k] Dosp. VIII. xi.

* Owen Tudor, of Penmynydd in Anglesea. = Catharine of France, widow of Henry V., and mother to Henry VI.

Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke.

Edmund, earl of Richmond, (See his Elegy, Dosp. VIII. x.) = Jane, only daughter and heir of John Beaufort, third marquis of Dorset, earl of Kendal, and duke of Somerset.

Henry VII. = Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.

Henry VIII.

Henry VII. 1486. His marriage. of fifty archers[m], who were termed yeomen of the guard. On the 18th of January he married the lady Elizabeth of York. A rebellion soon after broke out, headed by lord Lovell, which was speedily quelled by Jasper Tudor, duke of Bedford. In Prince Arthur born. the month of September prince Arthur was born; and sir Rice ab Thomas being appointed his guardian, our bard composed an ode[n], addressed to sir Rice and the duke of Bedford; in which he greatly rejoices in the happy termination of events that had placed the earl of Richmond on the throne; and in the prospect of peace, with which the country, too long harassed by internal commotions, would be blessed. Now this being the last written poem in the present collection of our bard's effusions, and as he makes no mention of the insurrection attempted by the duchess of Burgundy, by means of the pretender Perkin Warbeck, nor yet of the rebellion raised in Cornwall, and headed by lord Audeley, it appears that the reader has been brought to the final period of those events, to which allusion is made in the present volume; here, therefore, must conclude the narration of those historical passages with which it has been thought proper to illustrate the poems of LEWIS GLYN COTHI.

TEGID.

Christ Church, Oxford,
July 10*th*, 1839.

m See Dosp. VIII. xi. *note* to line 52.

n Dosp. II. x.



Drwy undeb erchi i'r Drindawd
Cnuv o wlan acw, neu vlawd.
E vo Einion ni vỳnai
Saint Cymmru eu tỳnu o'u tai;
Pererinion mwynion mân,
Ynt hwythau atynt weithian:
Ni wn oes neb i'n oes ni,
Un havnos, yn eu hovni.
Gwnai Einiawn, yn iawnav,
Ovni y Glêr a vai 'n glav;
Curaw gweis oer, crygus haid,
Tyngu y curai 'r *tinceriaid*
Caru saint, croesi ei wyr,
Curaw eraill o'r creirwyr;
Gwnaethid, nid vàl gweniethwr,
I Glêr y dom giliaw i'r dwr.
Ni charai fals, na chorf hyll,
Na lleidr mwy no neidr nawdull;
Na frostiwr, na bostiwr bach,
Na diodwr vai 'n didach;
Ni charai, nis gwadai 'r gwr,
Na gwag iawn, na goganwr;
Ni charai dwyll, na chòriaith;
Caru 'wnai 'r cywir o'n iaith;
Caru wna 'r Iesu lle 'r awn,
Oll y màn lle mae Einiawn;
Nodded i wlad Elved oedd,
Nôd o adwyth nid ydoedd;
Ni bu wr well ni bu raid,
Nev, Einiawn! vo i'w enaid.

48. *y Glêr.* *Here* Clêr y dom; Bôn y Glêr: the meaner or more unskilful minstrels.

54. *I Glêr y dom,* &c. An allusion to the way in which Maelgwn Gwynedd shewed the superiority of poets over musicians. Both orders had to swim across the river Conway,—the poets were nothing worse; but the musicians had their stringed instruments ruined. See Iorwerth Beli's poem, Myv. Arch. vol. i. p. 476; also Williams's Hist. of Aberconwy, p. 113.

56. *neidr nawdull,* "the Proteus-like (naw-dull) convolutions of a snake."

58. *Tidach,* a drunkard; a drivelling sot.

THE TYWYN PEDIGREE.

Gwrwared, of Cemaes in Dyved =

Gwilym ab Gwrwared = Joan, daughter of sir Elidyr Stackpole, knight.

Einion Vawr = Elinor, daughter of Stephen Perrott.

Gwilym ab Einion, constable of the castle of Cardigan. He slew the Irish who dwelt at Pitchert, for having burnt down the house of his foster father. He got arms in France, which he quartered with his own; namely, gules, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis; and in chief a lion rampant or. He married = Ellen, daughter of Cadwgan Ddu, lord of Tywyn and Blaen y Porth; and built the house at Tywyn for his residence.

Einion Vychan, lord of Tywyn = Joan, daughter and coheir of Stephen Langley, lord of Coedmor.

Grufydd ab Einion, lord of Tywyn = Ellen, daughter of Llywelyn ab Owain, lord of Iscoed. Her mother was Ellen, daughter of William, earl of Barry.

Owain ab Grufydd, lord of Tywyn = Jane, daughter of Morgan ab Davydd, of Rhyd Edwin.

Maredydd ab Owain, lord of Tywyn = Ellen, daughter and heir to Rhys Ddu ab Grufydd ab Einion Vychan.

Rhys ab Maredydd, lord of Tywyn = Margaret, daughter of Jenkin ab Einion, of Henllan.

Rhydderch ab Rhys, lord of Tywyn = ... daughter of John Llwyd Davydd ab Llywelyn, of Cevn Melgoed.
subject of the Poem, Dosp. IV. 2.

Sion ab Rhydderch, of Morva Bychan, esq. = Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Mortimer, Baron of Coedmor.

Morus ab John, of Morva Bychan = ... daughter of Jenkin ab John ab Rhys, of Deri Karon.

Rhys Vychan, lord of Tywyn. From this date the descendants of Rhys assumed permanently the surname of *Vychan*. The last link of this branch of the family, in the MS., is Richard Vychan (living in 1704), who was married to Anne, daughter of Thomas, of Fynnon Bedr, esq.

II.

I RYDDERCH AB RHYS, ARGLWYDD Y TYWYN.

It appears from this poem that the lord of Tywyn's house was open to minstrels from all parts of the country. The bard mentions him as descending in a direct line from Gwrwared; and alludes to his having succeeded his brother in his title and property. He then speaks of him as being a redoubted warrior; and one of the esquires (see line 53, 54) of the body to Henry VII.: and, in conclusion, he compares him to Amlyn, and his deceased brother to Amic, who were not only distinguished for valorous deeds, but also for their mutual friendship to each other.

Troi i vrig y Verwig a vŷn y treiglwyr,
At arglwydd y Tywyn;

II. Addressed to Rhydderch ab Rhys, lord of Tywyn, an esquire of the body to king Henry VII.

Tywyn is a tract of land on the sea-coast of Cardiganshire, from the mouth of the Teivi, northward. In this tract the "Lords of Tywyn" in succession had a mansion, noted, in the bardic days of old, for the good cheer it afforded. Davydd Nanmor, in the conclusion of his poem to Rhys ab Maredydd, lord of Tywyn, thus alludes, in the acme of hyperbole, to Rhys's hospitality:

Pe bai gan' mil yn ddilys
O erydr rhiv ar dir Rhys;
A thri chan' gwinllan a gwin,
Ac yn malu gan' melin;
Pe bai 'r ddaiar yn vara,
Neu vlas dwr val Osai da;
Yn ei wledd rhyvedd barhân
Dwr a daiar dri dian.

Such as are curious in ancient pedigrees, and not acquainted with the elegy, by Davydd Nanmor, on the death of Thomas, lord of Tywyn, may suppose the Tywyn pedigree to be incorrect, as no mention is made in it of Thomas, lord of Tywyn. From Davydd Nanmor's poem, however, we learn that Rhys, the munificent lord of Tywyn, had by his wife Margaret left two sons, Thomas and Rhydderch. Thomas succeeded his father, but died in the prime of life, leaving his wife Angharad a widow, with two infant daughters, Elliw and Mallt, who, by the salic custom of Wales, were disinherited; and Rhydderch, the surviving son of Rhys, succeeded his brother in the lordship. On the death of Thomas, the bard consoles his mother upon the loss of *one* of her two sons; and prays that her only surviving son (Rhydderch) should be spared to comfort her in her declining years. In one verse we are informed, that five of the Tywyn family lay in one vault at Verwig, the parish church, situated on the skirt of the river Teivy, at its entrance into Cardigan Bay: namely, Thomas, his infant son; his father, Rhys; his grandfather, Maredydd; and his uncle, Thomas.

Maredydd, — Thomas, — Rhys, gymmrodedd Teml
Tomas a'i etivedd;
Mewn un gair, maen' yn gorwedd;—
Mae yno bump mewn un bedd.

1. *Verwig*, a parish in the hundred of Troed yr Aur, Cardiganshire.

O du Amlwch hyd Emlyn,
Ac yn wir gwlad Genau 'r Glŷn.

Glŷn, mynydd, dyfryn, nos a dydd a brawv,
At vab Rys ab M'redydd;
A chynt no gorwynt gorŵydd
I Dywyn vawr pob dyn vydd.

A vydd ac y sydd a ddwg serch,—gorau grym,
Gwr a gwraig, mab a merch;
Arian y sy'n arwain serch,
Aur a rodder ar Rydderch.

I Rydderch ab Rhys hwy roddan' y gair,
Gorŵyr Einion Vychan;
O Wrwared yr euran',
Yvory, brawd vu i'r vrân.

Gwedi 'r vrân vechan, o verch i dëyrn,
Y tristaodd Rhydderch;
Mae yno, lle bu 'm anerch,
Wylaw: oes oes yn ol serch!

Rhydderch yw pren serch lle troes iyrchwŷs vry,
A'i vrig hyd yn Mhowys;
O breniau byw yr ynys
Ucha' pren Rhydderch ab Rhys.

I Rydderch, garw ardderchawg, orig,
Rhoed gwrhyd Addav; rhoed gair diddig:

3. *Amlwch*, a town in Anglesea.

Emlyn, a district in Dyved, according to the ancient division of South Wales. It had three comots, namely, Uwch Cuch, Is-Cuch, and Elved. Llywelyn ab Gwilym Vychan, uncle and tutor of the celebrated David ab Gwilym, was styled lord of Emlyn. He was possessed of Cryngae in Pembrokeshire; and Dôl Goch, on the opposite of Teivy in Cardiganshire. His nephew, David ab Gwilym, wrote a beautiful elegy on his death, which was caused by an assassin. See Barddoniaeth Dafydd ab Gwilym, p. 459.

John-Frederick-Vaughan, eldest son of earl Cawdor, takes his title of *Viscount Emlyn* from this district.

21. *iyrchwys*, iyrchod, iyrch; all *pl.* of iwrch. Here an heraldic compliment, the stag being admired for its elegance and beauty.

25. *I Rydderch*, &c. In this stanza the superiority of Rhydderch over others is expressed by various comparisons.

Uch yw y caeroedd no chae ceryg;
No choed y vron uch ydyw ei vrig;

Evo yw'r milwr dan vro Meilig,
A'i wayw hyd *Hwmr* a wna tymhig;
Ni wn a ydyw yn enwedig
Un well i aros yn y llurig;

Blaenawr yw ev heb lanw o ryvyg,
Vegys blaen y draen wrth dŵr Anwig;
Bron Ceredigion, a hyd y trig,
Bàr ac aur ydyw bro Ceredig;

Arwydd o eryr oedd Ei Warwig,
Ev a wnai i bawb ovni ei big.
Mae'n y Mwnt rifwnt, yno y trig,
A'i ewin asur a wna ysig;

O Dywyn ddidoll, dai naddiedig,
Y dêl ei arddelw i Dalerddig;
Yno ar liniau 'n wrawl unig
Hwy gryman' iddo, 'r gwyr mynyddig.

Nid ydyw 'n Ngwynedd waed bonheddig,
Ond ydyw Rydderch air nodedig;
Ni ŵyr carennydd un o'r *Cronig*
Na ddêl o waed Cunedda Wledig;

Ovner Rhydderch pan vo rhyddig,
Ovn ei vaner ac ovn ei venyg;
Ovnes o Gawres i Langurig,
A hyd ym mythod gwlad Amwythig;

30. *Hwmr*, the river Humber.

37. *Ei Warwig*, Guy of Warwick.

39. *Mwnt*, a parish in the hundred of Troed yr Aur, Cardiganshire. *Grifwnt*, a griffin, or griffon; a heraldic compliment to Rhydderch.

47. *Cronig*, Croniel; Brut: a chronicle; a record of events.

48. *Cunedda Wledig*, son of Edeyrn ab Padarn. His original patrimony was in Cumberland, and some neighbouring districts, where he began to reign about A. D. 328, and died in 389. He had several children, the greatest number of whom, and most of whose descendants, embraced a religious life. Hence they were ranked with the children of Brân and Brychan, under the appellation of the three holy families of Britain. See *Cambrian Biography*.

51. *Ovnes o Gawres*, &c. Cawres, Caurse Castle, in Shropshire.

Llangurig, a parish in Montgomeryshire.

I Henri seithved, gysegredig,
Ysgwier ydyw sy Garedig;
Gwisged, diosged, ac nid ysgyg,
Aur yn Is-Aeron ar ŵn sirig,

Am Rydderch archav val Moreiddig;
Arch i Ddewi ddydd-arch dda ddiddig
I Dduw a Ieuan yn un ddiwyg;
I Vair, i Anna, a'r Veronig.

I adu 'n Amlyn rhag bod un dig;
A'i arall yma ar ol Amig;
A'i adu i dyvu yn bendevig;
A'i euro; Varwn hir o'r Verwig!

55. *nid ysgyg* = nid ysgoga.

56. *Is-Aeron,* and *Uwch Aeron,* two divisions in Cardiganshire.

58. *dydd-arch,* a daily request.

60. *Veronig,* saint Veronica. See Dosp. I. XXV. 25.

61, 62. *Amlyn ac Amig.* See, in the Llyvyr Coch of Hergest, a MS. in the library of Jesus College, Oxford, The History of Amlyn, son of the earl of Alvern, in Germany; and Amyc, son of the marquis of Berigan, a French knight, their adventures, &c.

Ar ol Amig, an allusion to Rhydderch having lost Thomas, his elder brother; whom, probably from his armorial bearings, the bard designates (in line 17) as *y vrân vechan.*

III.

MARWNAD THOMAS AB RHYDDERCH.

THIS is an excellent ode as to composition; but there is nothing further known of the individual whose death it commemorates, than that he lived in the hundred of Cethiniog, in Caermarthenshire. It was addressed to his widow, whose name was Maud.

MAWD LLWYD! daeth dyddbrawd; a dydd dig a ddaeth;
Am ddwyn ein pendevig;
Mae'r siroedd a'r *Mars*, orig,
Màl pren a vo moel heb brig.

Heb vrig i'r goedurg, Duw a'i gŵyr, o'r dydd
Y rhwng doe a neithŵyr;
Hwn heb son, ŷm heb synwyr;
Heb liw dydd; heb leuad hwyr!

Och o'r dydd y sydd heb serch a damwain
Am Domas ab Rhydderch;
Yn drist weithian o'r anerch
Ond wyd, Mawd? nid ydyw merch.

MAWD! ti a'th briawd, i'th obrwyau da,
Y rhoist aur a gwleddau;
Y dydd yr oeddych eich dau
Y byd oedd lawn gwybodau.

O, wybodau! ai byw ydwyd?
O blith eraill ba le'th yrwyd?
Yn mysg y dysg a dasgwyd oedd;
Wedi gwleddoedd doe a gladdwyd.

III. An elegy on Thomas ab Rhydderch, of Cethiniog.

Tòri vy mhen a anturiwyd;
Tòri y bont aur a *baentiwyd;*
Tarian cyvraith tòrwyd yn vrau;
Tros y Deau y tristawyd.

Am ein balchedd yma'n bylchwyd;
Am ein dewredd yma'n diriwyd;
Am vyd i gyd gwadwyd vy llais;
Ym mro Ddwylais y'm arddelwyd.

Yn y neuadd wèn a wnïwyd
Y gwyliau oedd; ev a'n gwleddwyd;
Llawenydd mawr lluniwyd i hwn;
Och, wyr! wylwn uwch yr aelwyd.

Am dŵr ieuanc y'm dirwywyd;
Am dëyrnwalch ev a'm darniwyd;
Am oen i Dduw y miniwyd serch;
Am waed Rhydderch ev am treiddiwyd.

Yn dra chyviawn y derchavwyd,
Ac oes, dengoes, i'n gostyngwyd;
O'm campau y'm cwympwyd i lawr
Ac o'm trysawr teg y'm treisiwyd.

Mair a Iesu! llwyr y'm rhusiwyd,
Marw gwr, awdur mawr, a gredwyd;
Màl rhyd Berial y'm bwriwyd, eithr
Mud a dieithr y'm didŷwyd.

Tomas, tra vu, ni'm gorvuwyd;
Y bum innau heb y'm anwyd;
Yntau, Tomas, '*nwyntiwyd* â gras,
Minnau; Tomas! vo'm myntumiwyd.

Dy briawd, Vawd! ev a vudwyd
Heno i'r bedd; vo'n rhybyddiwyd;

47. '*nwyntiwyd â gras*,' "was anointed with grace."

Udaw ar Dduw 'r ydwyd vànllev;
O'i alar ev wylaw yr wyd.

Tydi, angau! ti a dyngwyd;
Ti a'n lleddaist; gynt y'n lluddiwyd;
Tost vydd bröydd brwyd varwolaeth;
Term ein hiraeth, trwm y'n hiriwyd.

Och! nad euthym yn rym i rwyd,
O vlaen tëyrn vàl yn tŷwyd;
Digiaw 'wnaeth Duw, dygwyd ŵyr Rhys;
A'r Vêl Ynys hir a vlinwyd.

Gwae y ddaiar! ac a dduwyd;
Gwae Getheiniog a gethiniwyd!
Gwae chwi! Gwae vi, am vwyd brydnawn!
Gwae di, vyd llawn! Gwae di, VAWD LLWYD!

IV.

I DAVYDD AB TOMAS VYCHAN, O LANWENOG, YN GWYNIONYDD.

This poem is in praise of David's kindness and attention to the poor, and also of his liberality at large. After mentioning his high descent from Dyvnawal and Gweithvoed, he alludes to David's residence as being on a high eminence, from whence his liberality flowed not in one, but in three different channels; like the three streams which issue from Pumlumon, forming three distinct rivers.

It appears from the poem, that David not only succeeded to his father's personal property and estate, but that he also inherited the same kind and liberal disposition which characterized his late father.

Y gwr a roes, ac a rydd,
Gàn i weiniaid Gwynionydd;
Davydd gadben Llanwenawg,
Duw y rh'om i'w adu rhawg.
Coed plan Tomas Vychan vu
Ei blant ev *abl* yn tyvu;
Gwreiddiaw mae o Ddyvnawal
A phob gwreiddyn dyn a dâl.
Eginyn coed Gweithvoed Vawr,

IV. Addressed to David ab Thomas Vaughan, of Llanwenog. He was a descendant of Cadivor ab Dyvnawal, called also Dynawal; and in the South Wales pedigrees Dyniawal, and even Dinïawal. Cadivor was the *Picton* of the lord Rhys of South Wales. He took the castle of Cardigan by escalade; for the which the prince rewarded him with a new coat of arms; namely, sable, three scaling ladders argent; and between the two uppermost a spear head or, and its point embrued gules: in chief gules, Cardigan castle, argent. He married Catherine, daughter of the lord Rhys.

3. Llanwenawg, a parish in the district of Gwynionydd and hundred of Moeddyn, Cardiganshire. There is a fortress in this parish called Castell Moeddyn. There was a battle fought here, in the year 981, between the Danes and the Welsh; the former was led into the field by Godfrid, a Danish leader; and the latter under the command of Einion, son of Hywel Dda. In this encounter the Danes were defeated, and forced to quit the country.

9. *Gweithvoed Vawr. Here* Gweithvoed y Cardigan is meant; and not Gweithvoed Vawr, of Powys. There were two Gweithvoeds; one of Cardigan; and the other of Powys, who was surnamed Vawr These two, as in the present instance, have been frequently confounded, until Mr. Ro-

Ac a dyv o Gadivawr;
O Einion, nid oedd anhael,
O frigyn hen Vorgan hael.

Davydd bieuvydd y bêl,
A dur awch ar dir uchel;
Ac ar ben bryn vy mhenaeth
Rhanu aur a'i rhoi a wnaeth.
Tair avon Bumlumon lân
O'r un tir a wna teir-ran;
O'u haber y cai werin
Mel ac aur yn aml a gwin.
O Bum Lumon Gwynionydd
Tair avon dros hon y sydd;
O'r gyntav, yn briv avon,
Y rhed medd vàl rhydau Mon;
O'r eilran, drwy winllan wŷdd,
Gwin i weiniaid Gwynionydd;
Diwedd bwyd, o'r trydedd bàn,
Wedi aur y daw arian:
Un cwr o vryn y Caerau
Mŵn a ddwg yma, neu ddau;
Un vettel o aur melyn,
A bû yr ail ar y bryn.

I ddynion gweinion nid gwaeth
Y bryn hwn no brenhiniaeth;
Gorau bryn gwr byw ar ol,
Ydyw 'r bryn o dir breiniol;
Bryn yr aur melyn, a'r medd,
Bryn gwin hil brenin Gwynedd.
Tomas Vychan i gannyn
A barai aur ar y bryn;

bert Vaughan, the Hengwrt antiquary, settled the point in his "British Antiquities revived." A second edition of which in 4to. was lately printed and published by Mr. Robert Saunderson of Bala. This work does great credit to Mr. Saunderson's press; and it deserves a place in every library.

17. *Tair avon*, &c. The three rivers, namely, the Wye, Severn, and Rheidiol, which take their rise in Pumlumon; and from thence take three different (teir-ràn) courses.

Davydd ei vab, di oval,
O'r un tir yno a'i tâl;
Nid marw y tad vo dradoeth
Dra vo byw dewr ei vab doeth.
O difydd tân onwŷdd ynn,
Y tân eto a ennyn;
Ni ddifydd Gwynionydd wèn,
O'i chanol mae gwreichionen;
Er bwrw derwen Llanwenog,
Mae un o'i gwraidd, mỳn y grog!
Tomas vu 'n tyvu 'n lle 'r tad,
Aeth Davydd wrth ei dyviad;
Ys drud yn mhob *mwstr* ydyw,
Ys dewr o wr dros dir yw,
Ys gwrawl Lew esgeirwyn,
Ys hael o gorf grasawl gwỳn,
Ys da ungwr ei vwriad,
Ys dêl i einioes ei dad.

V.

I PHYLIP AB MAREDYDD AB PHYLIP, &c. O GIL SANT.

This ode opens with giving the pedigree of Philip ab Meredith. Immediately afterwards, Jonet, Philip's wife, is mentioned as being also of noble descent. The entire ode is taken up with their mutual praises. The composition (see note to line 68) is clever, and the metre complicate.

PHYLIP, hydd M'redydd, Cymmro oediog hael;
Ab Phylip, ŵyr Madog;
Fyrvaidd yw ei gorf arvog,
Fagl aur ar ei gorf a'i glôg.

Ei glôg bid eurog bid warant y tri,
Rhys, Rhodri, Bledri blant;
Plâs y gwr a'r plisg ariant,
Yw, Calais wèn! Cil y Sant.

Cil y Sant meddiant yw vy mwyd a gwin,
Am ganu i Sioned Llwyd;
Càn Phylip ym a rànwyd,
A gwin a roech o gàn' rwyd.

Ei chan' cywydd vydd, a Duw 'n vâch, a Mair;
Merch arglwydd Pwll Dyvach!
Ond Sioned sy ddiledach,
Ni bwyv rydd; ni bwyv wr iach.

V. An ode to Philip ab Meredith, of Cil Sant, Caermarthenshire, see *Pedigree.*

1. *Hydd*, a stag; a heraldic compliment. Nid boneddig ond hydd, or "There is nothing so noble as the stag." *Adage.*

12. *A gwin*, &c. "Wine ye would give from many a bin." Rhwyd, a net; a bin. Rhwyd y gwin, a wine bin.

15. *Ond Sioned*, &c. "May I be bound in fetters and pine away to a skeleton if Jonet's lineage be not most noble."

Iechyd Moesen hen a hŷn i wr call,
A'r wraig hael o'r Penrhyn;
O'r fridd Dal y Fordd eu dilyn
A wnawn i'w tai 'n anad dyn.

Y dyn a wypo Dwned a *rhywlys*
A rhoi yn velus yr hen voled;
Doed i Gil y Sant, dyweded odlau;
Ac aur a bwydau nac arbeded.

Brenin Cil y Sant, barned pob dyn byw;
Bual da ei ryw o'r Bledriaid;
Boent hynaiv Phylip; boent hen o waed pur
Bledri; o'i dewvur, baladr Dyved.

Iesu hael a wnel i'w saled ddurgrib
Roi ar wàr Phylib yr aur filed;
Gorau gwr yw'r gwr hyd gaered Llundain;
Gorau Gwèn aelvain gwraig yn Elved,

Medd glas o'i hannedd a rydd Sioned Llwyd,
Màn y dewiswyd ym win *Dwsed;*
Eu hodlau ill dau; a'u däed lle rhoer;
Ni bu gauavloer yn byw gyvled!

Nag awyr lydan, na'i gyvred, uwch ben;
Na dwr a haul wèn; na daiar led;
Pwy yw 'r ddau orau i wared tlodion?
Y buail union ev a'i blaned.

A enir o vru; a aner o vron;
Neu, a gad dynion gan gytuned?
O wenllaw Phylip, unlled a mab Llyr,
Eigiau o glerwyr a gai *glared.*

21. *Y dyn a wypo*, &c. "He that knows grammar and its rules, and can well compose an encomiastic song, let him come, &c."

Dwned, grammar. Grammar, in Welsh, is called *Dwned* out of compliment to Donatus the Latin grammarian; as, "wrth y gair *Dwned* y deallir Llyvyr gramadeg a wnaeth Dwnatws." *Egluryn Fraethineb.*

22. *voled*, corruption of *molawd.*

30. *yr aur filed*, the golden tongue or fillet.

32. *Gwèn aelvain*, a complimentary epithet applied to Jonet (Sioned) Llwyd.

34. *Gwin Dwsed*, Doucet vin; sweet wine; *meluswin.*

A'i roddvawr Phylip aur addved imi,
A'i arian gwisgi o'r un *gasged;*
Y nos yr yvem, er nesed vai 'r dydd,
Ei win ddiwedydd ynn a ddoded.

Y dydd yn uvydd cawn yved frwyth mel
Ar nos, i ochel yr hen syched;
Caru rhoi a wnai; caru 'r hêd gyvion
Criaw *Statunion!* Saison yn *Sied.*

Bord ryver, rhag Clêr, o'r *clared* (gan un)
A wnai *ystatun* a'i astuted;
Phylip ab M'redydd, mewn felwed, evo
A dros hòno drwy y Seined.

Phylip ni adawdd, a feled vu 'r gawr,
Vwrw i'r llawr gerddawr rhag ei urdded;
Bwriant ei voliant i bared Enlli;
Ac i Garth Gyni i holi ei gêd.

Saint Lleyn a Phrydyn, Sain Fred, a'u croeso;
Iago a Gwynio y gogoned;
Idloes a ry'r groes a gred yn llwybr;
Ac un Duw ewybr gan eu däed.

Felaig! a vynaig ei vwyned, yn vau,
O'i fiolau brau Phylip a red:

46. *casged*, casket; a little cabinet.

51. *Caru rhoi*, &c. that is, Philip "loved to dispense of his goods; he loved his nation; he stood forward in behalf of their ancient rights, and wished the Englishmen to be one and all adrift." *Hêd gyvion*, "the righteous seed," meaning *here* the Welsh nation. Hêd pl. of hâd, seed.

52. *Statunion*, statutes; laws of right

53. *Bord ryver*, &c. This passage appears to allude to some restrictions that were made, or attempted to be made, upon the privileges of the minstrels.

55. *felwed*, here, *perhaps*, a velvet dress.

56. *Seined*, a corruption *perhaps* of senate; senedd: parliament.

62. *Gwynio*, a saint from whom Llan Wynio in Caermarthenshire has its name. His legend is lost. Gwyno and the patron saint of Llan Wynno in Glamorganshire, who is said to have been of the family of Brân ab Llyr, may have been the same persons.

65. *Felaig*, a sovereign, a governor; a leader. The meaning of the passage seems to be this; namely, that whoever wishes to set forth Philip's kindness to the minstrels has only to observe it overflowing in his banqueting cups.

A gwraig y Felaig, na faeled Benaig!
Yn lle gwir, yw 'r wraig orau 'n holl gred.

Vy nghred mai Sioned y sydd gyfelyb.
I Phylib ab M'redydd;
Erchi 'dd wyv arch i Ddovydd,
Adu i'r rhain' oed yr hydd.

68. *Yn lle gwir*, "for truth;" truly, verily.

The peculiarly cramped construction of this ode requires a few observations. In the first line there is an emphatic word to be fixed upon, which is *hydd*, a stag; to which animal Philip ab Meredith was compared. In the last line also there is another emphatic word; namely, *glóg*, a soldier's mantle; which the bard makes use of at the beginning of the second stanza. At the end of this stanza the name of Philip's residence occurs, which is repeated at the commencement of the third stanza; and so to the end of the fifth stanza, where the emphatic word is *dyn*, a man. This is the leading word in the beginning of the sixth stanza; and here ends the operation of the *first* cramp. The *second* cramp immediately succeeds, which is the terminating syllable in each of the four lines of the sixth stanza, which in this ode is *ed*. This *ed*, that is, words terminating in *ed*, ends, or should end, every line throughout the twelve succeeding stanzas, which in all require forty-eight words ending in *ed*, without having the same word repeated, excepting through inadvertency. The last of the forty-eight words ending in the twelfth stanza is *gred*, belief; also Christendom. Here the third and last cramp begins; for *cred* should, either literally, or in one of its derivative nouns, be the emphatic word at the commencement of the last stanza; and so, agreeably to this law, the word itself occurs in the first line. There is another peculiarity to be observed; namely, that the word *hydd* is the last emphatic word in the ode; and also that it was the *first* at the beginning of it. This makes the prosody complete. It is, like the serpent in ancient hieroglyphics, an emblem of eternity. The ode may be considered as performing its cramp evolutions, round and round, like what some writers call a *canon* in music. But this mode of versification is by no means peculiar to our bard; for Davydd ab Gwilym, Davydd Nanmor, and several others of the most experienced bards, were equally expert in going through this most difficult species of poetry. Few, however, if any, have attempted this kind of poetry for the last two hundred years; neither is it desirable that any should attempt it in the present day.

CIL SANT PEDIGREE.

Cadivor Vawr, lord of Cil Sant, Blaen Cuwch, Gwydigada, &c. &c.

Bledri ab Cadivor = Cydwenen, daughter and coheir to Grufydd ab Cydrych, lord of Gwinvai: her mother was daughter and coheir of Howell of Caerllion on the Usk.

Rhys ab Bledri = Angharad, daughter of Llywelyn ab Rhiryd ab Rhys Gryg, of South Wales.

Sir Aron ab Rhys, K. S. He went to Jerusalem with Richard I. to fight against the infidels = Tangwystl, daughter of Grufydd ab Ednyved Vychan, lord of Llansadwrn.

Gwilym ab Aron, lord of Cil Sant = Jonet, daughter of Meyrig ab Trahaern.

Madog ab Gwilym = Jonet, daughter of Grufydd ab Ivor, lord of Castell Odwyn and Perth y Fynnon.

Ieuan ab Madog = Catharine, daughter of Sir Elidir Ddu.

Phylip ab Ieuan = ... daughter of Gwilym ab Caradog, lord of Talyllyn.

Maredydd ab Phylip = Gwenllian, daughter of Ieuan ab Gwilym, a descendant of Davydd Voel.

Phylip ab Maredydd Dosp. IV. 5. = Jonet, daughter of Jenkin Llwyd Vychan, of Pwll Dyvach. This Jenkin Llwyd bore the arms of Cadivor. See *British Remains*, by N. O. p. 48.

Sion ab Phylip, Dosp. IV. 6.

VI.

I OVYN MARCH GAN SION PHYLIP, O GIL SANT.

The subject of this poem is a request to his patron to present him with a horse. He appears, by his frequent occurrence to the expedient of requiring a new horse, to have been unhorsed very often in the field during the wars of the rival roses. In other poems he is found to require a mettlesome charger with strength and spirit sufficient to force the ranks of the enemy; in this, the wars being over, he wants a quiet hackney to convey him from one wedding to another.

Tri dedwydd sydd yn Nghil Sant,
A'm da oll i'm diwallant;
Sioned Llwyd verch Maredydd,
Ei mab Sion i'm byw y sydd.
Hyd Vaelawr y dyvalen'
Gil y Sant i Galis wèn;
Lle brwysgyn' bob dyn o'r dô,
Gan lawned gwin ŵyl yno.
Sion Phylip sy un felaig,
A phaun o wr a phen aig;
Nid haelach o'r rhentolion,
Mewn y Sir, mab mam no Sion;
Gwir âch o Bwll Dyvach dir
Gwinvai wedi gwynvydir;
Ar vedr yr arglwydd Bledri
Dewiniwyd rhan dau neu dri:
I Sion dewiniais innau
Gynnydd iarll a Dug neu ddau.

Arddelwyr Sion yw'r ddwywlad,
A'i wyr a'i lu oll yw'r wlad;
Mae ato 'n fo o bob fyrdd,
Mwy o Elved no milvyrdd.

VI. A poem, requesting the present of a horse from John Philip, of Cil Sant, near St. Clear's, Caermarthenshire.

7. *pob dyn o'r dô*, "every one of the present generation."

Ato ev âi, petai varn,
Eto lechwedd Talacharn;
Ystlys Dyved, ac Ystlwy,
Penrhyn hwnt a'i penrhan hwy.
Tëyrn a wnaeth twrn yn iau,
Tarw uniawn y traianau;
Sion yw y mab, rhosyn maith,
Sion Phylip sy'n hof eilwaith;
Tad hwn gwaywgrwn, digoegryw,
Bledri waed o'i baladr yw;
Ei vardd ydwyv, diglwyv du,
A'i varddwas yn evryddu.

Sion, ei orwydd sy'n arav,
Gorwydd gwâr am gerdd a gav;
Sion, ei wasgwyn sy'n esgud,
Ei ddewis gwerth oedd ddwy *'scud;*
Y glêr vân ni vynan' vod,
Ysywaeth, heb rwnsïod.
Ymovyn ydd ynt, bob ddau,
Nyth arwyl, a neithiorau;
Dwyrod o bob priodas,
Ar eu *Hacnai* 'gai bob gwas;
Minnau ar draed mewn *ordr* og,
Ban ganwn, heb un geiniog.

24. ***Talacharn***, Talacharn Castle, now ***Laugharne***, situate at the mouth of the river Tav, Caermarthenshire. The castle is now in ruins: it formerly, says Leland, belonged to the earl of Northumberland.

25. *Ystlwy* = Ysterlwyv. "Cantref Arberth (Narberth) had these comots: Penrhyn ar Elyas, Esterolef, and Talacharn." Lloyd's Description of Wales.

43. *Dwyrod* (dwy-gród) two groats, or two silver coins, each of the value of fourpence.

45. *mewn ordr og.* The bard, now aged, compares his gait, or walking, to the motion of a harrow, the which, when dragged along, goes by jerks from right to left, and from left to right. So the bard, it seems, when he walked about, moved along in a zig-zag direction; so that he could not be in time at any funeral, or at a wedding, to tender his composition; for whilst he was walking, another minstrel mounted on horseback would present his composition in the proper time, leaving our bard behind him, lamenting the want of a horse and his having lost the chance of receiving a reward for the pains he had been at in preparing a poem.

Ban = pan, when.

Y gauav â'i wàn gywydd
Y cynta' ei varch o'r cant vydd;
Minnau yma mewn ammharch,
A'i ben moel sy heb un march.

Sion Phylib, medd Rhys Bibydd,
A rŷ ym varch, a rhwym vydd.
Ni wn arno na bo bai,
Yntau 'n ddov, hwnt yn ddivai;
Na rhy ddov, yn hardd ei ên,
Na rhyieuanc, na rhyhen;
O ddwy vil ni ddyvelir
Gorf ond hwn, i'r *Grificnt* hir;
Ac yno mae, yn gnyw mud,
Yn dwyn asgell edn esgud.
Od av, val ydd av, am dda,
Un wyth awr i neithiora;
Ni tharia y neithiorion
Ym roi chwe swllt rhag march Sion.

51. *Sion Phylib*, &c. "Rhys Bibydd says, and will moreover be bound, that John Phillip will give me a horse."

Rhys Bibydd, Rhys the piper, of whom nothing is now known.

VII.

I DOMAS AB PHYLIP, O BICTWN.

We learn from this poem that Slebeach was, like Bardsey isle, ever thronged with pilgrims seeking pardons, or indulgences, at the shrine of St. John of Jerusalem—the patron saint of the place. The bard, it appears, was a frequenter of this place, taking up his abode at Picton castle, the residence of Thomas ab Philip, to whom the present poem is addressed announcing to him his intention of paying him a visit.

Mal Enlli, amla' unllwybr,
Yw Slebeds islaw wybr;
Pardynau 'n puro dynion
Sy yno swrn i Sain Sion.
Mae 'n Mhictwn bardwn i'r byd,
Ac yn havog win hevyd;
At arglwydd ac arglwyddes
Bictwn, *Siwrneiwn* yn nes;
Tomas Phylib, o'r *sias* hon,
Wyr V'redydd â'r arv vriwdòn;
Canllaw yw hil Siancyn Llwyd,
Cynneiliawdr nawcan' aelwyd.
I Meistres Sian y canav,
Canu 'n enw Iesu a wnav;
Arglwyddes yw 'r ogleddwawr
Bictwn heb gau tŷ un awr;

VII. Addressed to Thomas ab Philip of Picton castle, Pembrokeshire. The castle is situated near the *East Cleddau*. It was founded in the reign of king William Rufus; and made a gallant defence for king Charles against the forces of Cromwell. Thomas ab Philip, or, as Mr. Fenton styles him, sir Thomas Philips, of Cilsant, was the first of that name who resided at Picton castle, which he had in right of his wife Jane, daughter and heir of sir Henry Donne.

2. *Slebeds*, Slebeach or Slebech, a parish in the Cwmwd of Castell Gwys, or Wiston castle, in the hundred of Dau Gleddau, Pembrokeshire.

13. *Sian*, Jane, wife of Thomas ab Philip.

15. *Gogleddwawr*, aurora borealis,

Hi oedd Vair o'r ddau Varwn,
Wgon deg, ac Owain Dwnn;
Meistres Sian mae ystyr Saint
Yn ei hwyneb ddwyn henaint;
Euraid yw merch Harri Dwnn,
O'r bywiogter o Bictwn;
Ser yw 'r arglwyddes *reial*,
Saith dug, nês i wyth, a dâl;
Ys gwir Tomas yw *Geraint*
Ab Erbin, heb erbyn haint;
Mae 'n ei gylch heb nam, neu gŵl,
Vreichiau Enid verch Yniwl;
A'i wayw, Tomas, yw *Owain*
Ab Urien, *brins* gèr bron Brain;
Meistres Sian, lle yr hanyw,
Luned, ac ail Indeg, yw.
Brân verch Llyr, o ryswyr oedd
Balisent mil o blasoedd;

or the northern lights. Jane is here called, by way of compliment, *Gogleddwawr* of Kidwelly. See *Pedigree*, Dosp. II. 1.

25. *Geraint ab Erbin.* In the Llyvyr Coch of Hergest there is a Mabinogi, or an account of the juvenile feats of Geraint ab Erbin, king of Cornwall, one of Arthur's knights. See also *Cambrian Biography*. Geraint was attached to Enid, daughter of Yniwl, celebrated with Dyvyr and Tegau, as the three exalted ladies of the court of Arthur.

The Mabinogion, as well as other portions of the *Llyvyr Coch*, are supposed to have been transcribed by our bard from a very ancient manuscript called *Llyvyr Hergest.*

29. *Owain ab Urien.* There is in the Llyvyr Coch a Mabinogi, entitled, Iarlles y Fynnawn, or Countess of the Well, containing the feats of Owain ab Urien, one of Arthur's knights, in gaining her. This Mabinogi has lately been published, accompanied with an excellent English translation and notes learned and explanatory, by Lady Charlotte E. Guest.

30. *Brain*, the armorial bearings of Owain ab Urien and his descendants.

32. *Luned*, a female companion of the Countess of the Well. She rendered great services to Owain; and was instrumental in bringing about the match between him and the countess.

Indeg, the daughter of Avarwy Hir of Maelienydd, a celebrated beauty, who flourished in the middle of the sixth century. See *Cambrian Biography.*

33. *Bran verch Llyr*, Branwen, or Bronwen, daughter of Llyr, and sister to Bendigeidvran, king of the isle of Britain. See Dosp. III. 23. line 46. In the Llyvyr Coch is preserved a Mabinogi, or history of Bendigeidvran,—his entertainment of Matholwch, king of Ireland, who marries Bronwen,—his expedition to Ireland to revenge the wrongs done to his sister, &c. &c.

Sidan Penbrwc, Ros, ydyw;
Susan, neu Sioseian yw.
Tomas a geidw rent yma,
A Sian Dwnn cavas enw da;
Da yw wyneb Sain Denis,
Deuwell yw gwawr Gastell Gwys.
Tomas, val Tim, sy velys,
Tymhyr i holl wyr y llys;
Vervain yw 'r gwr cryv arvawg,
Un o ras ei enw y rhawg;
Ei dad oedd *Amlyn* rhag dig,
Tomas yntau yw *Amig;*
Troilus, ac eto Rolant,
Triagl a serch tir Cil Sant;
Brëyrwaed byw yw 'r hiriell,
Bledri waed heb lywiawdr well;
Barwn o Bictwn drwy 'r byd
Bo 'r aur byw ar ei wrhyd;
Yn Mhictwn, gwin Baiwn bell
Hwy gânt hwn o gan' tynell;
Ugain o win a gawn ni,
Gwin îr *Mownd*, gwin Normandi;
Gwin Bwrdios, a gwin Rhosiel,
Yn mysg dau win Mwsgadel;

35. *Sidan Penbrwc*, &c. "the admiration of the town of Pembroke and of Ross."

Sidan = sidanen; that is, silken, or made of silk: also an epithet for a fine woman.

Rhos, see Dosp. II. 5. 10.

36. *Susan*, Susanna, a reference to Jane's beauty. See history of Susannah in the Apocrypha.

40. *Castell Gwys*, Wiston castle, seat of the Wogans, in Pembrokeshire. It is now in ruins.

43. *Vervain*, an herb anciently used about sacred rites and ceremonies; called also Holy Herb, Pigeon's Grass, and Juno's tears. It possessed, according to Welsh tradition, great efficacy; and it was believed, that if a horse did but tread upon the *Vervain gastiog*, his shoe would drop off on the spot. Our bard also seems to entertain high notions of its strength, when he here says of Thomas, "a vervain is he the mighty man in arms."

45. *Amlyn*, &c. See a Mabinogi in Llyvyr Coch, entitled, "Cymdeithas Amlyn ac Amyc;" that is, The history of Amlyn, son of the earl of Alvern, in Germany; and Amyc, son of the marquis of Berigan, a French knight, their adventures, &c.

47. *Troilus*, one of the grandsons of Priam. See an account of him in Dares Phrygius, of which there is a Welsh translation in the Llyvyr Coch. See also notes to Shakespeare's plays, entitled, *Troilus and Cressida.*

56. *Gwin îr Mownd*, Mountain wine.

Gwin Ysbir, a gwin Ysbaen,
Obry eto, a gwin Brytaen.
Ieuan wyd walch vu 'n y dwr
Veudwy addwyn vedyddiwr;
Mawr yw dy wrthiau Ieuan,
Moes oes i Domas a Sian.

59. *Ysbir*, Spire, or Speyer, a town situated at the confluence of the Spirebach and the Rhine.

61. *Ieuan Veudwy vedyddiwr*, St. John the Baptist. This is an oversight of the bard. The person intended by him was St. John of Jerusalem, the founder of the knights' hospitallers, a commandery of the order at Slebech.

VIII.

I IEUAN AB PHYLIP, O GEVN LLYS, MAES HYVAIDD.

This poem is a complimentary address to Ieuan ab Philip on his having completed his new mansion of Cevn Llys. The bard enters into a graphic description of the building, which was erected on a very extensive and handsome scale. It consisted of three wings; and the workmanship inside was of carved oak.

Y gwr enwawg o'r ynys
O vewn y llàn yn Nghevn Llys;
Ieuan, a'i gorf heb un gwg,
Ab Phylip hof ei olwg.
Bid wir yn ei wyneb du,
Bod urddas Phylip Dorddu;
Rhad Ivor Amheredydd,
Ieuan a roed yn ei rudd.
Mae Ieuan, mỳn vy mywyd!
Llaw ddeau gwybodau 'r byd;
Ac wyneb, nis dwg annoeth,
Gwinau du a genau doeth.

Mae 'n adeilad i'r wlad lys
Mal tŷ Iarll a *molt* teirllys;
Tri a wnant troi yn unty,
Tŵr pummeib Tewdwr yw 'r tŷ;

VIII. Addressed to Ieuan ab Philip, of Cevn Llys, New Radnor. Cevn Llys is now a parish and rectory. There are, in this parish, the remains of a stupendous castle, situated upon a very elevated and almost inaccessible spot of ground, three-fourths of which are surrounded by the river Ieithon. It has been called Castell Glyn Ieithion, and said to have been built about the year 1242, by Ralph Mortimer, who married Gwladus, daughter of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, prince of Wales. A court leet is held here.

14. *molt teirllys*, that is, the mansion had the appearance, or was built in the form, of three palaces united into one.

16. *Tewdwr*. There were three of this name; the one a son of Emyr Llydaw, a chieftain who lived in the beginning of the sixth century; and the second was Tewdwr Brycheiniog, a saint who lived in the middle of the same century. The former was the

Tyvodd yn gyswllt hevyd
Tarianau 'n *glòs*, taran glyd;
Deryw rhoi ar dri rhyw wŷdd
Deri gwelwon drwy eu gilydd;
Llydan val tai Llyr Llediaith
Lloer galch val allor eu gwaith.
Lluniodd pensaer a llinyn
Llwyn o goed, mewn lliain gwŷn,
Clòs megys Eglwys Oswallt,
Coron rwym uwch cern yr allt;
Caëedig blancau ydyw,
Caer Ogrvan i Ieuan yw.
Y llew a wnaeth yn Nghevn Llys
Vry ganlloft ar vrig unllys;
Bwyall Rhosser ab Owain
Yn wŷdd rhwym yn naddu 'r rhai'n.
Hwn a wnaeth neuadd, ar hur,
Newydd wrth neuadd Arthur;
Eangwen yn Maelienydd
Nos ŵyl i Ieuan y sydd.

Draw at Ddewi daw pob dyn
Dros weilgi bob dri 'r Sulgwyn;
A Dewi ydyw Ieuan,
A'i gaerawg lys, ar gŵr glàn,

father of a female saint called Canna, to whom Llanganna church, in Glamorganshire, is dedicated; and she is reported to have been the mother of saint Crallo, the patron saint of Llangrallo (Coychurch) in the same county. The third was Tewdwr Mawr, whom probably the bard had in view. This chieftain was the son of Einion ab Owain ab Hywel Dda, and father to Rhys ab Tewdwr.

20. *Deri gwelwon*, &c. The bard here describes the gothic roofs of the house.

21. *Llyr Llediaith*, a prince who lived in the former part of the first century, the grandfather of the celebrated Caradog,—the Caractacus of Tacitus.

25. *Eglwys Oswallt*, Oswestry church. *Gwyl Oswallt*, or Saint Oswald's festival, falls on August 6th. *Meddygon Myddvai.*

28. *Caer Ogrvan* = Caer Gogyrvan, a large entrenchment, described in a plate by Pennant, within a mile of Oswestry, to the north-east. Gogyrvan Gawr was father to Arthur's third queen, Gwenhwyvar.

31. *Rhosser ab Owain*, the architect's name.

35. *Maelienydd*, a hundred and lordship in Radnorshire. The earl of Radnor, lord of the manor. Maelienydd takes its name from Mael, who was lord of Upper Radnor, and also was some degrees in descent of Rhodri Mawr.

Tebyg, mŷn llaw Curig! yw
I dŷ maen Dewi Mynyw.
Unlliw a chrair yw 'r wènllys,
Enlli wèn yw 'n Nghevn y Llys;
Wellwell wedy'r llaill ydoedd,
Allor i ŵyr Ivor oedd;
Gloew ydyw hyn o gludwair,
Golas yw val Eglwys Vair;
Golas yw val Eglwys Ieuan,
A gloew yw oll ar ben glàn.
Rhoi ei rent i bob rhyw radd
A wna Ieuan o'i neuadd;
Da Ivan a dioval,
A dwy arglwyddiaeth a dâl;
Deuwell ydyw . . . . .
Du yw ei wyneb . . . .
Da yw am gardawd i wàn,
Duw yn geidwad i Ieuan.

54. *A dwy*, &c. "He is possessed of two lordships;" namely, Elvael Uwch Mynydd and Elvael Is Mynydd.

IX.

CYWYDD I OVYN MARCH GAN RYS AWBRE A WILIAM AB MORGAN.

AWBREY and Morgan are addressed by the bard respectively in the character of distinguished, active, and successful warriors. It is not improbable but that they were at this time meditating some expedition or other; and that the bard, being desirous of accompanying them, (whether as a minstrel, or soldier, is not quite clear,) begged of them to let him have a horse, as he was tired, and not well capable of undergoing the fatigues of a pedestrian. After intimating to them his wish, he favours them with a description of the sort of animal he wanted.

MEISTR Morgan, ev a'i vaner
O'r teir-Brân sidan dan ser,
Ei vilwyr a ryvelodd;
Bu i Vedwyr vilwyr un vodd.
Ev a ŵyl dau o'i vilwyr
Yn mlaen ugeinmil o wyr.

Rhys Owbre 'n gware val gwr
Bàr Risiart Owbre ryswr.
Llew gwylltarv ar ddull *Gwallter*
Owbre, yw 'n post o bren per.

Wiliam ab Morgan eilwaith
O vewn y gad vo wna gwaith:
Bo iddaw 'n ei ddwylaw ddawn,
Bo enw Phylip ab Einiawn;

IX. Addressed to Rhys Awbrey and Wiliam ab Morgan, requesting of them the present of a horse.

2. *Teir-Brân*, the armorial bearings of Grufydd ab Nicolas and descendants of Urien Rheged. Of sir Rhys ab Thomas, of this family, it was said by Tudur Aled,

Trecha un draw yn trychu'n drin
Tair Brân; ond Duw a'r brenin.

That is,

Next, after God and the king that day,
Rice and his ravens did bear the sway.

Camb. Reg. vol. I. p. 140.

4. *Bedwyr*, one of Arthur's knights.

Cai Hir o dir Pen Câreg
Côr Frolo 'n Llan Deilo deg.

Gwilym mac 'n lym gwaith ei law,
Gwr meindeg a grym yndaw
Nid aller â'i vaner vo,
Ond Wiliam o Lan Deilo.

Rhys Owbre, lle darllëoch,
Ev aeth â gwayw Vathew Goch.
Baner Brycheiniog werin,
Bàr sir Gaer yn *broisio* 'r gwin.
Llan Ddeusant draw glàn Tawy
Llywied hwn eu holl da hwy.
Llyna eirth val llun Arthur,
Llewod ynt a bwyeill dur.
Hwy a dorant ar deirawr
Tai 'r *Mars* gyda 'r tyrau mawr.

Vy chwedl weithian gân y gainc,
A griav wrth geirw ivainc:
Dywsul yr wyv yn deisyv
Ym mlew 'r ceirw amler cryv.
Yn ymadrawdd ni medrwn
Ddoe val hydd ddyvalu hwn;

15. *Cai Hir*, son of Cynyr, a nephew of Arthur, and a celebrated warrior. His name occurs, and his prowess is recorded, in Mabinogi Iarlles y Fynnawn. He was buried, according to the opinion of the late Iolo Morganwg, at Aberavan, Glamorganshire. Sir John Price, in his "Description of Cambria," prefixed to Wynne's Hist. of Wales, calls him Arthur's foster brother; and says, that he lived at Caer Gai, near Llyn Tegid, Merionethshire. See Caer Gai in Pennant's Wales; and also Morte d'Arthur, by Southey.

16. *Côr Frolo*, &c. An allusion is here made to Wiliam ab Morgan having his seat in the parish of Llandilo Vawr, probably at Dinevor, or Newton, near Llandilio.

The bard calls him by way of compliment *Cai Hir* and *Frolo Franc*.

22. *Ev a aeth*, &c. "He carried off the lance of Mathew Gough;" that is, Awbrey gained to himself renown like that which Mathew Gough obtained in his time. Mathew Goch, or Gough, was a noted warrior in the times of Henry Fifth and Sixth, and was slain in the civil tumult raised by Jack Cade.

24. *Sir Gaer, here* sir Gaervyrddin; Caermarthenshire.

Brosio'r gwin, to broach, or tap, the wine.

25. *Llanddeusant*, a parish in the comot of Mallaen, Caermarthenshire.

Eithr vy mhen sy 'n chwennych
Amler gan y milwyr gwych.
Ac na bo y vo ry wyllt,
Na rhy arw na rhy-wyllt.
Hwn a ddamunwn i'r mau,
Val hyn ar vil o henwau.
Yn uvydd yn ei avwyn,
Yn arav danav i'm dwyn.
Yn barchus dan ei berchen,
Yn bert yn vychan ei ben.
Yn lled uwch bedair pedol,
Yn grwn val hen-garw i'w ol.
Yn winau ac yn uniawn,
Yn *Nag* tew yn gwta iawn.

Diogi 'r wyv ar hyd y gro,
Ar draed o'r Deau rodio;
Y ddeudroed y sydd odrwm,
Val dau blanc voldew o blwm.
Dau eryr braf gyda 'r Brain
A dry dur drwy y Dwyrain.
Hwy a'm gwnan', ban gân y gôg
Y vorucher, yn varchog.
A'm swydd, am eu gorwydd gwâr,
A redai 'm mlaen yr Adar;
A hofi o erchi ym
Ei gael gan Rys a Gwilym.

38. *Amler*, a steed, or nag, so called from its ambling: *march*.

56. *A dry dur*, "will brandish the sword."

57. *Hwy a'm gwnan'* &c. "To-morrow evening, when the cuckoo's note is heard, they shall have made me an equestrian (instead of a pedestrian): and my duty then, in return for their well-trained steed, would be to accompany, among the foremost ranks, their banners which have their armorial bearings (*yr adar*) depicted upon them."

X.

AWDL I GAIO.

The bard mentions a number of saints whose protection, he prays, may be favourable to Caio. His attachment to the place he compares to the attachment of the *Addanc*, or beaver, to the deep waters, from whence he cannot be driven away but with great difficulty. He next mentions the festivities of Caio, in which were recited, or sung, different poetical compositions, accompanied with harps and other stringed instruments. He then proceeds in praise of the military valour of the men of Caio,—a land, which in his eyes, appeared a paradise, in which there was no lack of any thing that could contribute to the earthly happiness and comfort of its inhabitants. He concludes by praying for its preservation, and its protection by guardian saints.

Caio wèn ucho a nodd Non a'i mab,
A Mair a'r gwyryvon;
Asa, Cynin a'i weision;
Iesu hael a groeso hon. 4

Hon a'i gwyr gwychion yn rhoi gwin o wŷdd,
A noddo Sant Awstin;
A gwragedd teg yw 'r egin,
Oll oll; ac a ddel o'i llin. 8

X. An ode in praise of Caio.

1. *Caio*, a hundred in the north-east part of Caermarthenshire, in which the river Cothi rises on the borders of Cardiganshire. From the valley on this stream the bard assumed his cognomen—Lewis Glyn Cothi. The district being his *natale solum*, he tunes his lyre to the highest notes of praise.

1. *a nodd* = a nodda, will protect.

3. *Asa* = Asav, saint Asa, the disciple of Cyndeyrn Garthwys, and his successor in the abbacy of Llanelwy, or St. Asaph: he had 965 monks; 300 were labourers out of doors; 300, servants within; and 300, learned and religious. He died about the year 590. See Glossary to Davydd ab Gwilym's works. In Bonedd Saint Ynys Prydain Asa, or Asav, is said to be the son of Sawyl Ben Uchel, and grandson to Pabo Post Prydain. Llanasa, in Flintshire, is dedicated to him; of which parish the present incumbent, the Rev. Henry Parry, has written a valuable topography.

6. *Sant Awstin*, saint Augustine, the Father of the Latin church, born in the year 354; died in 431. There was another called Awstin Vynach, the apostle of the Saxons, and first archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 604. See Glossary to Davydd ab Gwilym's works.

O'i llin a'i hegin hil a had, *Amen*,
Damuned y Mab rhad;
Ac o'i phlant a lanwant wlad,
Ac o wyrion mwy gariad.

Cariad Wendodiad a dyv o dyviad
Cadivor ab Selyv;
Ac o Wynedd mae genyv,
O Gaio doed i Gae' Dyv.

I Gaio y deuav; ac i Dywyn
O Gaio nid av er gwàn dyvyn;
Addanc ni thŷnir o anoddyn ddŵr,
O Gaio na 'm tŵr i gam ni 'm tŷn.

Y cae chelaeth cylch Tŵr Cuhelyn
Ydyw y wèn Afrig rhwng naw dyfryn;
A gwyrda Caio a geryn' roi da,
Ac yn y dyrva y gwnan' dervyn.

Odlau, cywyddau didolc iddyn';
Ac heb un gongl mewn bànawg englyn;
Crythau, telynau a gyvlenwyn' nev;
A gân eu dolev hwy gan delyn.

Ac arvawg vilwyr, ac ervyn cadau;
A tharianau a pheisiau a fŷn;
A Chaio wènwlad Duw 'n ei chanlyn;
A Chaio aeth heb ddim o chwŷn;
A Chaio heb un brycheuyn y sydd,
Màl y bydd gwinwydd, neu frwyth gwenyn.

13. *Wendodiad* = Gwendodiad or Gwyndodiad, appertaining to Gwyndawd or North Wales.

14. *Cadivor ab Selyv.* Lord of Caio. His wife was Lleucu, daughter of Einiou ab Sitsyllt, lord of Meirionydd. See *Pedigrees* of Pentre Meirig, Llanwrda, Caermarthenshire; and Rhywarthen, Cardiganshire.

16. *Gae' Dyv* = Caer Dyv; Cardiff.

17. *ac i Dywyn*, &c. The bard here shews his attachment to Caio by saying that he would be reluctant to leave it, even to go on a visit to Rhys's, lord of Tywyn.

19. *anoddyn* = anoddyvn, an abyss; the deep.

21. *Cuhelyn*, son of Gwrgant, the 24th king of Britain.

Pob pysg i adwedd, pob pysgodyn,
A gaid o dudwedd aig Rhydodyn;
Pob hydd o'r mynydd; pob mỳn ewigaidd,
Pob gwledd a'i diredd, pob aderyn.
* * * * * *

Ni ddêl i Gaiaw drin o Ddulyn,
Nag un gwayw o rwysg, nag un goresgyn;
Nag un varwolaeth, nag un enyn trais;
Nag un gwaew 'n nwyais, nag un newyn.

Mair o'r Vynachlawg vànawg a vỳn
Groesi holl Gaio, a'i bro, a'i bryn;
Dewi o Lan y Crwys vlodeuyn Caio;
Ei rhoi hi iso val glân rosyn.

Sawyl a Chynwyl, gwnewch ucho hyn,
A'i Pumsaint hevyd, rhag cryd, neu gryn;
Ceitho 'n cloi yno Clynin dros Gaio;
Hevyd gwn aro Gwynio a Gwỳn.

I ni sugr *Candi* a ddêl cyn cyvedd,
A phybyrawl wledd, a phob rhyw lỳn;
Eu haur i briveirdd, heb waravyn,
A rhoi brywusder i bob crestyn;
I bob rhai mwnai o'u meinyn blasoedd,
O'u trevi wleddoedd, trwy y vlwyddyn.

39. *Nid ddêl*, &c. that is, To Caio from Dublin no Irish rovers will come fór plunder.

45. *Llan y Crwys*, a parish partly in the hundred of Caio; and partly in the hundred of Cethiniog, Caermarthenshire. The church is dedicated to St. David. Near it is *Careg y tair Croes*, on the boundary of Cardiganshire, hence the name *y Crwys*.

47. *Cynwyl*, the patron saint of Caio. The parish is called Cynwyl Caio.

49. *Ceitho*, a saint, whose kindred and the time he lived in are not noted. Llangeitho in Cardiganshire is dedicated to him. See *Cambrian Biography*.

Clynin, or Celynin, son of Heli ab Glanog, a saint who lived towards the close of the sixth century. There are two churches dedicated to him, one in Caernarvonshire, and the other in Meirionethshire.

50. *Gwỳn* = Gwynyn, son of Helig ab Glanog. "Gwynnyn a Boda, a Chelynin a Brothen, meibyon Helic ap Glannauc o Dyno Helic a oresgynvs môr eu tir." *Bonedd Saint.*

XI.

I WILYM SION, O LAN EGWAD.

In this poem the bard signifies his intention of being present at an anniversary festival kept in honour of Egwad, the patron saint of Llan Egwad, anticipating on his arrival a welcome reception at the house of his poetical friend and patron William John. He mentions with what liberal hospitality William John's late parents used to entertain their friends; and acknowledges with rapture of delight that the entertainment which he ever had at the house was a feast of reason as well as that of the body; for that he and his present host were in the habit of reading Welsh history together; and also of examining into pedigrees. He next compliments his friend on the good prospect he had of placing his children in high office of authority in the county; and on the wealth which he possessed enabling him to perform, on so extensive a scale, the laws of hospitality.

I ddydd Egwad, ddeuddegawr,
Y dov vi i Lan Egwad vawr;
Ac o dŷ Egwad, od av,
I dŷ Wiliam y daliav;
Hawdd yw cael o vodd calon,
O'i law, ym swllt Wiliam Sion!
Neuadd wèn Llywelyn Ddu,
Oedd unllys i ddeunawllu;

XI. Addressed to Gwilym Sion, of Llan Egwad. It is probable that Gwilym or William Egwad, an eminent poet, who flourished from 1460 to 1490, was the William Sion of Llan Egwad of this poem; and that according to the bardic custom he changed his patronymic (Sion) for the place of his birth, viz. *Egwad.* It seems therefore that Egwad was one of the "boneddion a ganent ar eu bwyd eu hunain," that is, one ranked among those bards, whom wealth had made independent of the world. William Egwad, as before noticed (Dosp. III. 12. 2), was one of the bardic pupils of our bard

2. *Llan Egwad*, a parish in Caermarthenshire. The church is dedicated to saint Egwad. (Dosp. III. 12: 2). The parish is intersected by the river Cothi, where it falls into the Tywi.

3. *Ac o dŷ Egwad*, &c. "And from the house, or church, of Egwad, should I go there *upon the Wake Sunday*, I will proceed to the house of William *to dinner*."

6. *swllt*, one shilling; here *swllt y clêr*, the minstrel's due at the wakes and festivals. *Swllt* is applied to money-treasure; as *sylltdy y brenin*, the king's exchequer.

Neuadd ei ŵyr unwedd yw,
Ac un adail gwŷn ydyw.

Tra vu Sion a Lleucu Llwyd,
Uchelwyl, uwch eu haelwyd;
Nid âi 'r un hyd yr Annell,
Nad elai ban elai 'n well.
Od âi vab o dŷ ei vam,
Wedi ei alw i dŷ Wiliam;
Oddiyno ni ddoi enyd,
Ond vo a newidiai 'vyd.
Y mae dysg i mi a dyv
Yn mhlas Wiliam mal Selyv;
Iolo 'n wir yn Nglyn Aeron
A wnaeth wers yn y iaith hon;
Eithr y mab oedd athraw mawr,
Ac i Rydderch yn gerddawr.
Wiliam, v'aur es talm yw vo;
Mi i Wiliam yw Iolo;
Am swydd gyda 'm arglwydd *mên*
Oedd ddeall iddo awen;
Darllen *art* arall yn well,
Darllen *ystoria* wellwell.
Hanes, drwy 'r *siens* a drig,
Achau 'r ynys a'i *chronig;*
A'r hen gerdd ar hyn o gov;
A rhieingerdd o'r hengov.
Derw Sion ni bu drasau well
Ydyw 'r derw yn Ystrad Wrell;

13. *Annell*, a rivulet, or brook, that crosses the road which leads from Llandilo to Caermarthen. Judging from two imperfect poems of the bard there were two mansions on the bank of this rivulet; but whether the one was called "yr Annell uchav," and the other "yr Annell isav," is not known; but most probably the one was called "yr Annell," and the other "Glan yr Annell."

15. *Od âi vab*, &c. that is, even if a kind son of an affectionate mother left his home to go, by an invitation, to that of William's, he would be more willing to remain there than to return back again.

21. *Iolo* = Iolo Goch, the celebrated bard of Owain Glandwr. He flourished from about A. D. 1370 to 1420; and was a native of Denbighshire. We learn here from our bard that Iolo was in the habit of visiting Glyn Aeron in Cardiganshire.

24. *Rhydderch*, of Glyn Aeron, an ancestor of the Pryses of Gogerddan.

Wiliam, un o'i wiail mawr,
A dyv eilwaith o Vaelawr;
Aelawd dewr i ddal tiroedd
Elidir Ddu val derw 'dd oedd.
O wŷdd îr Llywelyn Ddu
Y mae egin yn magu;
O'r egin ar dir Egwad,
Egin hil a gawn, a had;
Yn mhob swydd, mae arwyddion,
I'm Sir i o Wiliam Sion!
A'm swydd innau 'n y neuadd
Yw enwi grym y naw gradd;
Gwaith *bwtri*, ac enwi gwin,
Gwaith cogau, ac wyth cegin;
A llanw ydd ŷs llyn neu ddau,
Ym yn llawn yn Mhenllwynau.
Av i vyny i'r tŷ teg
Sy i Wiliam val Maesaleg.
Ni ddov vyth o'r neuadd vawr,
Na'i dai, Wiliam! hyd elawr;
Ac ni 'm gŵyl, pell nag agos,
Heb lyn ym, heb wyliaw nos;
Ac ni'm cai 'r pab, na mab mam,
O'i *seler* yn f'oes, Wiliam!

54. *Maesaleg, here* an allusion to Ivor Hael's house at Maesaleg; for an account of which, see Gwaith Dafydd ab Gwilym, preface, p. vii.

XII.

I WILYM AB GWALLTER, O IS CENEN.

GWILYM'S residence is described as being opposite to Dinevwr castle on the other side of the river Towy, but whereabouts it is not known. It appears from the epithet *gwalch*, a hawk, (a hero,) being applied to Gwilym, (line 8,) that he took some part in the wars, under the command of sir Henry Donne, of Kidwelly. His domestic character, as well as that of his wife, is described as being most exemplary. He ranks the latter with Gwervyl and St. Catharine, as being given, like them, to acts of charity and religion.

Y llew sydd yn y llys wèn,
Y sy ganwyll Isgenen;
Yn nghyver trev Dinevwr
Y mae ei dai am y dwr.
Mae 'n ngwallt Gwilym ab Gwallter
Bendith rhiv y gwlith o'r glêr;
Barddwas lle bai wyr oeddwn
Erioed i walch Henri Dwnn.

XII. Addressed to Gwilym ab Gwallter, of Is Cenen, Caermarthenshire. He was the sixth in descent from Owain ab Grufydd of Piodau, in the parish of Llandybie, Caermarthenshire. He married Joan, daughter of Maredydd Bŵl Mawr, of Cil y Rhychen, in the same parish, by his wife Eva, daughter of Howell ab Ieuan, of Glamorganshire.

8. *Henri Dwnn*. As the name of Henry Donne occurs so frequently, we will here subjoin his pedigree. Arms: azure a wolf saliant argent.

Cadwgan Vawr ab Cadwgan, of Pibwr, near Caermarthen.
|
Grufydd ab Cadwgan
|
Cadwgan ab Grufydd
|
Grufydd Gethin, *alias* Donne = Anne, daughter of Cadwgan ab Ievan Philip, of Rhydodyn.
|
Henry Donne, esq. = Janet, daughter of Ievan Llwyd Vychan, of Pwll Dyvach.
|
Maredydd Donne = Mallt, daughter of Grufydd ab Cadwgan Vychan.
|
Grufydd Donne — Mably = Grufydd ab Nicolas. (Dosp. II. I.)

See the *Pedigree* at full length in Cambrian Quarterly Magazine, vol. iv. p. 395.

Gorau gwr o'r gwyr i gyd
Yw Gwilym fordd y gwelid;
Ac ev gyda'i ogyvoed
Yw gwr y wraig orau 'rioed.
Gwilym! Dwynwen y gelwir
Siwan du dros hyn o dir;
Siwan, ni bydd ry vanwl
O dda byd, verch Vr'edydd Bŵl.
Erchi a wna vy ngwäodd,
Ac erchi rhoddi pob rhodd;
A'r hydd, ev a eirch rhoddi,
A archo hwn a eirch hi.
Rhoi gwin a hur yw ei gwaith,
Meddyliaw am Dduw eilwaith;
Dwyn yn ei llaw dan wellhau
Bedeir-raf o baderau;
Y llaw arall a arwedd
Bôl mawr; a bual â medd.

Dwy wragedd, heb gael drygair,
Ac y sydd hael am gael gair;
Gwervyl hael, o wlad Vaelawr,
Y verch o Lan Deilo Vawr.
Llawer, a rhiver pob rhan,
O verched oedd i Vrychan;
Ac enw pawb yn y ganon,
Ac un o honyn' yw hon.
Sant Catrin yn min maenor
A'i thŷ maen yn eitha' môr;
O'i bron hi a bair enyd
Olew byw i lywiaw byd.
Siwan am arian a medd
A ŵyr hyny o'i rhinwedd;
Y gwin val môr, Iago ym!
Hwn yw olew 'nhai Wilym!

17. *vy ngwäodd* = vy ngwahawdd.
21. *hur*, hire; gift, bounty.
26 *Bôl*, a large bowl: diawd-lestr. *Bual*, Buelin: a drinking horn.
35. *Sant Catrin*, St. Catharine, in Pembrokeshire. Eglwys Saint y Catrin Tir Dewi. *Myv. Arch.*

Nid gwiw son ond am Siwan,
Na wiw o Vynyw i'r Vàn;
Ni all pen ysgrivenu
A sonied am Siwan du;
Ni bu ei gwell, wyneb gwawr,
Nid oes unvost, ond sonvawr.
Siwan oedd chwaer i Anna,
Siohas ym oedd Wilym dda;
Minnau vum, rhov a Mynwy!
Ddewin hyd hyn iddyn' hwy;
Y ser a ddamunais i
Yn aur iddynt i'w rhoddi;
A'r hin yn oes y gwinwydd,
A'r gwin yn oes dwr a gwŷdd;
A'r gwr a'r wraig, o'r gaer wèn,
Yn oes gwin yn Isgenen.

44. *o Vynyw*, "from Menevia" the see of St. David's. *Here*, by "o Vynyw," the bard means the cathedral church of St. David.

50. *Siohas*, Joshua.

XIII.

I SION AB IEUAN GWYN, O LAN NON.

The opening of this poem is somewhat obscure. Perhaps the sense may be this; that as John ab Ieuan lived at Llan Non, and as Non, the patron saint, was the mother of St. David, the bard was reminded of St. David's day, which that year happened on a Tuesday. He mentions Non as being ever active and present there performing many wonders. The rest of the poem is taken up in giving the pedigree of his patron, and in complimenting him and his lady, mentioning at the same time the good cheer he had had at their mansion.

D. vydd cyvnewid o Vawrth,
A D. yma yw Dyw-Mawrth;
Dewi deg ydyw y dydd;
Dewi, evo yw Davydd;
Mae Non ei vam yno'n vyw
Am ei eni yn Mynyw;
Llawn yw o wyrth yn Llan Non,
Er hyn oll, yn Ngharnwyllon.

XIII. Addressed to John ab Ieuan Gwyn, of Llan Non, Caermarthenshire.

Maredydd Bwl Mawr, of Cil yr Ychain, Llandybie. = Eva, daughter of Hywel Ieuan.
|
Davydd = Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gwilym.
|
Maredydd = Elen, daughter and heir to Hywel ab Ieuan.
|
Ieuan =
|
Ieuan Gwyn, of Llan Non. = ... daughter and heir to Morgan of Baili Glas.
|
John ab Ieuan Gwyn = Margaret, daughter and heir to Owen Lewis, of Gwenpa, or Wenpant, Caermarthenshire.

8. *Carnwyllon*, according to the ancient division of Dyved, or Dimetia, was one of the three comots of Cantrev Eginog, the other two being Gŵyr (Gower), and Cydwely (Kidwelly).

Mae 'n Llan Non, rhwng bron a bro,
Wr hael iawn o'r hil yno;
Sion ab Ieuan, gan vwrw gwg,
Mab Gwilym yn mhob golwg.
Cwnsallt Gwilym ab Gwallter
A arwain Sion o'r un ser;
Sion ydyw ŵyr Siwan du,
Sion, well nid oes un allu;
Sion vydd iso un veddwl
A'r dydd y bu V'redydd Bwl.
Barwn yw Sion ger bron Saint,
Barwnwaed, nid o'r Briwnaint;
Rhyw eryr hir o *Urien*
Rheged, a Gwallhaued hen.
Cadben Isgenen a'i gwyr,
Carw mawr a ddwg grym eryr;
Clo llèn aur yn cloi Llan Non,
Caer, neu allwydd, Carnwyllon.
Am roi da, am aur dien,
Mae 'r gair i dâl Marg'red wèn.
P'le mae haelioni 'r trihael?
Mae ar garw teg Marg'red hael.
Gwylan Lewis ab Gwilym,
A chànaid yw uwch no dym;
Dau o enwau 'r daioni
Yn vy oes a enwav vi.
Enwi Mair wèn, a'i mawr ras,
Enwi y *Dâm* wèn o Domas.
Ni bu i'n oes neb un wên,
Neu mòr goeth yn mro Gathen;

13. *Cwnsallt*, &c. "The mantle of (*viz.* the discretion which guided) Gwilym ab Gwallter will guide John, who was born under a similar planet." The bard makes John ab Ieuan a descendent of Gwilym ab Gwallter, who (see last poem) married Joan (Siwan) daughter of Maredydd Bwl; whereas he was, according to the above pedigree, descended from Davydd, son of Maredydd Bwl. The MS. pedigree from which the above was copied belongs to Miss Taylor, of Caermarthen.

20. *Briwnaint*, a mansion in the upper portion of the vale of Cothi, in the parish of Caio, now the seat of George Lloyd, esq.

Nid o'r Briwnaint, "not of Briwnaint." The bard was not, probably, a welcome guest at Briwnaint.

30. *trihael*, "the three generous ones," namely, *Nudd*, *Rhydderch*, and *Mordaf*.

Haul ddwyvawl o hil *Ddavydd*
Voethus hael o'r vath y sydd.
Gwir vu 'n oes ar gwrv a medd,
A gwin rhad ac anrhydedd,
Yn Mryn Havod, bod ym barch,
Ail Lewis Celli Lywarch.
Sion, Marg'red, o'r priv vonedd,
A oedd, mal iarll, dda am wledd;
Un a dau gorf nid o gas,
Dau un bryd un briodas.
Mi a roes heddyw vy mryd
Ar ddwyarch, rhai oedd ddiwyd,
Ar Dduw yn un o'r ddwy arch,
Ac ar lew o graig Lywarch;
Enw Sion yw crair, neu sin Cred,
Mair o awgrym yw Marg'red;
Deuddyn a roes Duw iddynt,
Dawn a gras Duw, dàn Grist ynt;
Oddyna, ys da, ddau ystôr,
Draw sydd ym dros hawddammor;
Dwyoes hir Marg'red a Sion,
Duw! Amen! hyd y mŷnon'.

43. *Bryn Havod*, a mansion in the parish of Llan Gathen, Caermarthenshire.

53. *Enw Sion*, &c. "John's name is as a precious relic, and is synonymous, throughout Christendom, with alms-giving; and his wife Margaret is as if she had been a substitute for the Virgin Mary."

54. *awgrym*, a sign; a substitute.

XIV.

AWDL, *A CHYRCH GYMERIAD YNDDI*, I HYWEL AB DAVYDD AB TOMAS AB DAVYDD, LLANEGWAD, A LLANVYNYDD, YN GREDIVEL.

This ode is reckoned an excellent composition. It opens in a strain similar to the following; namely, "Howell is a shoot from a goodly vine in Gredivel. He suffers no one to return from him empty handed. His silver, or his gold, is ever ready at hand for the relief of the distressed and needy. To me he hath been, as it were, the strength and stay of my soul; wherefore whilst thinking of him violent pangs of longing have seized me, so that I desire to see him as the blind longeth to behold the light of day. And if I go not to see him the Rhine shall be transformed into a sea. May he live long to confer bardic honours upon the poets, and to entertain them at his mansion."

O winwydd Davydd, yn Gredivel, gwŷn
Yr eginodd Hywel;
Eginyn teg ei annel,
I roddi aur er a ddêl.

A ddêl at Hywel a ddaw o gariad,
Ag arian oiwrthaw;
Arian a wisg am danaw,
Ac ar ol, aur ger ei law.

Vy llaw ydyw 'n vy llywio,
A'm henaid grym yw hwnw;
Yr hen vlwyddyn eleni
Yn mhell iawn a'm dwg o'm lle:
Un wyv o ŵyrion Eva
Yn rhoi waith yn hiraethu.

Hiraeth ym a aeth am ieithydd, penaeth,
Mal yr aeth saeth saethydd;

XIV. An ode addressed to Howell ab David ab Thomas ab David, of Llan Egwad and Llanvynydd, in Gredivel, Caermarthenshire.

Hiraethav am vab Davydd,
Mal y dall am oleu dydd.

Y dydd rhaid yw ei oddev
Ar hyd y llyn o rhed lliv;
At Hywel lle dêl y dov
Ac ar ol y gwr yr av.

Mi av at vy nav yn uvydd, gan Dduw,
Ac ni ddov heb oludd;
Onid av at vab Davydd
Ev a â Rein yn Vor Udd.

Ei rudd tra vo 'r aweddwr,
Ei wyrdd vo tra dyvo dâr;
Ei nawdd a gawn lle nodder,
Ei neuadd-dai yw 'r nawdd-dir.

Nodded Sant Bened beunydd, o'i dymhor,
Wyr Domas ab Davydd;
E wna ovn i un anuvydd,
Ni wna e ovn i un uvydd;
Nid ovna ev bedwar devnydd,
Nes yw in' ddwyn y nos yn ddydd;
Ni ddarvu ei aur, ni ddervydd ei air,
Wyr Elystan Glodrydd!

Ni bu lesgwr gwr val Gweirydd,
Ni bu wànwr gwr o'i gaerydd;
Ni bu gyrchwr o gŵr gorwŷdd,
Ni bu wr fals i neb o'r fydd;
Ni bydd ry ystwyth, ac ni bydd, i'r llu;
Am na bu, mwy ni bydd.

Ni estwng ev er gwyr trevydd,
Ac o gestwng rhwng y gwyr rhydd;

24. *heb oludd*, "without regret." *Goludd*, a little hinderance, or obstruction; hesitation; regret.
26. *Rein*, the river Rhine. *Môr Udd*, the English channel.
31. *Sant Bened*, St. Benedict; the founder of the order of monks called *Benedictines*.

E wlych y tân ganol echwydd,
Y môr a lysg dalm o irwŷdd;
I neb o gwystla hyn a wybydd vo,
Ev a Tywi 'n hyspydd.

Ar y Cevncoed ei droed a rydd,
Dan ei droed doed bob diwedydd;
E gâr deudir y gwr dedwydd,
Ar y ddwy Sir ei wraidd y sydd;
Dwy-Lan aeth dano a'r dolydd agos,
Llan Egwad, Llan Vynydd.

Dwyn at Vacsen ei garennydd,
A wn innau o Wynionydd;
Ac o Wernan' ei garennydd
At Lawdden hen yn gynt no hydd;
Y gwr o Dewdwr, dedwydd yw 'n ieuanc,
Nai Owain ab Grufydd.

Doeth yw Hywel ar annel rydd,
Os doeth Uriel wastad ieithydd;
Hael yw Hywel, ac nid celwydd,
Os hael Nudd Hael, os buan hydd;
Y trihael oedd hael ar heolydd, ev
Ivor oedd bedwerydd.

Wedi Ivor y daeth Davydd,
Da oedd Ivor, da oedd Ddavydd.
Wedi Ivor, pummeib Davydd;
Ond da Ivor o blant Davydd,
Ivor a Rhydderch o Ddavydd hyawdl,
Yw Hywel ab Davydd.

49. *I neb o gwystla*, &c. "Sooner than he would betray a secret to any one the river Towy would become dry." *Gwystlaw gwybodaeth*, to divulge a secret; dywedyd rhin.

XV.

I DAVYDD AB MAREDYDD AB HYWEL GETHIN, O RAIADR GWY.

The bard, in this poem, signifies his intention to be present at Rhaiadr, upon the Wye, to celebrate St. Cynllo's festival. So great, it appears, was his anxiety of paying David a visit, that he says, that having once mounted his horse, he would go thither with speed surpassing that of a stag, or that of a stag-hound in full chase. The poem is one entire encomiastic in praise of his patron and the lady of the house.

Llawer, ŵyl Gynllo, a red.
I'r un màn yr wy 'n myned ;
Mi av yn gynt ar vy march
Hyd Raiadr no'r Padriarch ;
Ydd wyv yn gynt at Ddavydd
No'r carw hen ; no'r ci i'r hydd.
Mab Maredydd ni chuddia
Er Gwynedd oll rhag un dda ;
Pob peth ŵyr Hywel Gethin,
A bair am iaith bêr o'm min.
Y llew o gorf Einion Llwyd
A ỳr Gynllo 'n wr gwỳnllwyd ;

XV. Addressed to David ab Meredith ab Howell Gethin, of Rhaidr Gwy.

1. *Cynllo*, was the son of Mor ab Ceneu ab Coel Godebog. He lived about the middle of the fifth century, and was, according to our bard, the patron saint of the parish in which Rhaiadr Gwy is situated. He acknowledged no other; but, however, Carlisle makes the patron saint to be Clement, whilst others add another saint, namely, Bridget (Bride, or Sant Fraid), the patron saint of Llan San Fraid Cwm Deuddwr, which is an adjoining parish. To whom there is an excellent *Cywydd* addressed, by Iorwerth Vynglwyd, narrating the different miracles performed by her. Cynllo was the founder of Llan Gynllo; and also of Llan Goedmor, Cardiganshire, where the following memorials of him are preserved, namely, 1. *Cerwynau Cynllo*, or Cynllo's brewing or mashing tubs, being cavities worn in the rocky bed of the river by the continual abrasion of the water. 2. *Ol traed march Cynllo*, the prints, or marks, of the hoofs of Cynllo's horse left in the rock. 3. *Ol gliniau Cynllo*, the marks of Cynllo's knees when at his devotions. Besides the above memorials of this saint, there is a spring of water at Llanbister, in Radnorshire, called *Pistyll Cynllo*.

Llawer *grôd* a vu 'n rhodiaw
O'i allu ev ar vy llaw.
Os da 'r gwr yma am *rôd*
Mae Eva yn dda am ddiod;
Mỳn Dervel! merch Llywelyn
Biau 'r glod gan vab o'r Glyn;
Gwenddydd Maredydd a ràn
Gwrw ac aur wrth graig arian;
Rhiain Rhicert ab Einion
Rhy hael val ei rhyw yw hon.
Y dyn a gafo enw da,
A gaif gan bawb ei gofa;
Wrth yr enw yn Ngwrtheyrnion
Yr â hi a chymmhar hon;
Eu dau enw yw, nid annoeth,
Eva dda iawn, Davydd ddoeth.
Dewi (vu dda) Davydd oedd,
Hwn wedi hwnw ydoedd:
Davydd Brophwyd a'i avael
O'i dda ei hun a oedd hael;
Davydd o Varedydd vrig
Trydydd Davydd bendevig;
Odid Davydd doed dyvyn
Na bo da yn wyneb dyn.
Mỳn y nev! odid Eva
Yn y byd oll na bo da;
Pwy 'r Eva dda am ddãoedd?
Eva wraig Ivor a oedd.
Eva Gethin rhoes win gwỳn
Mewn gwindai mwy nog undyn;
O Raiadr Eva riain,
Yn ei rhwysg, yw un o'r rhai'n.
Addav y gelwi Ddavydd,
Eva hael yw gwraig vy hydd.

17. *mab o'r Glyn*, by this expression the poet meant himself.
19. *Gwenddydd*, a complimentary epithet to Eve David's wife. See Dosp. III. xx. 8.

Glyn Ebron i'r dynion da
Ytyw Rhaiadr, val Troia;
Paradwys i bob prydydd
Yw tai y rhai'n, a'u tir rhydd.
Eu cartrev, nev pob dyn oedd,
Awn i yved i nevoedd;
Awn a'n cerdd pob dyn a'u câr,
Awn i ganu yn gynnar.
A gano *Prelad* ganwaith,
I Dduw a â yn ddwy iaith;
A gano 'r gog ar gynnydd,
Ar y gainc a â i'r gwydd;
A gano Cymmro lle cân,
Aed i wr da ei arian;
A ganwyv, tra v'wyv, am vudd,
Aed i Eva a Davydd.

55. *Prelad*, corruption of *prelate;* here a chanter in a Cathedral: privgantor mewn Eglwys Gadeiriawl.

XVI.

MARWNAD RHYS TOMAS AB DAVYDD, A MORYS EI VAB, O LANGYNLLO, YN MAELIENYDD RHIWLALLT.

THIS poem, upon the whole, is a fair specimen of the bard's art of poetry. His images, like the language, is peculiarly oriental, as may be gathered from the following paraphrase of the former part of the poem. "Vine trees have been cut down in Maelienydd,—fruit-bearing trees have been cut down;—yea, two stately oaks have been felled; for Rice and his son Morris are laid low in the dust—in the church of Llan Gynllo. Our consolation, however, is, that although the parent tree hath been cut down, yet from its roots hath sprung up a goodly branch in the person of Thomas ab Rice. He is the image of his father; for a noble stag a similar one begets; and so it is with the offsprings of the eagle, and the lion, that they are like their respective parents."

LLAS gwinwydd Maelienydd lân,
Lladdva Caer Droia druan;
Y grog lwyd â'i ddagr â'i gledd
A vwriai gryv i orwedd.
Bwriawdd, rhy hawdd vydd troi'r rhod,
Brenau pêr, barnau parod;
Rhyw ddwy-ddâr o goed arab,
Rhys, ail oedd Vorys ei vab.
Gwinllan, yn eglwys Gynllo,
Gwestyn graig sy dàn y gro;
Ac o'i wraidd, ac o'i vrig Rys,
Y mae eilwaith bren melys;

XVI. An elegy upon Rice ab Thomas ab David, and his son Morris, of Llan Gynllo, in Maelienydd Rhiwlallt, Radnorshire.

1. *Llas gwinwydd*, &c. The bard, by the figure metonymy, applies the names of several trees, shrubs, &c. to persons of whom he speaks,—such as *Gwinwydd*,—*prenau pêr*,—*dâr* or derw, *pren melys*,—*llwyn*—and among the rest *coed Paradwys*. When speaking of the goodness and usefulness of individuals he compares them to fruit-bearing trees; and when speaking of their rank in life, he compares them to the sturdy oak—the king of the British forest.

10. *Gwestyn graig*=Craig Westyn.

Tomas â chant o *iemyn*,
Ab Rhys, goed Pwmparis gwŷn!
Un o'r derw 'n nhir y Dwyrain
Yw ev o wŷdd Hywel Vain:
O'r ddâr, ac o wraidd eraill,
Y daw 'r llwyn cyhyd a'r llaill.
O garw y mag rygarw main,
A'r eilwaith carw o elain;
O'r eryr y cair arall,
Ac o'r llew e gair y llall.
Bid gleisiad a vo *stadol;*
Benaig bid ei vab yn ol.
Penav vu Rhys ab Davydd,
A vo o'i waed penav vydd;
Ei vab vydd beunydd yn ben
O Wy hyvryd i Havren;
A dwygamp, mŷn troed Egwad!
Arail a ŵyr gwŷr ei wlad;
A'r gyvraith o'r heniaith hon,
A'r gwayw mawr, ar Gymaron.
O aderyn gwyllt erov
Y mag dyn aderyn dov;
Edn dov tu rhagov i Rys
Vum innau drwy'r vam ynys;
A'm nyth a oedd, yn min allt,
Yn yr *hâl* wèn yn Rhiwlallt.
Weithian am arian eryr
Domas wyv, hyd y mae sŷr;
Eryr vu, mŷn yr wyryv Vair!
Yn darogan ar drigair.

19. *rhygarw* (rhy-carw), a deer of the first class, a nonpareil of the kind

32. *Cymaron* = Castell Cymaron; Cymaron castle, on the banks of the river Cymaron, in the parish of Llanddewi Ystrad Enau in the county of Radnor. The castle was, in the year 1142, in the possession of Hugh, earl of Chester. It was afterwards, in 1194, rebuilt by Roger Mortimer, of Wigmore castle, Salop. The site and mote only of the castle are now visible.

36. *y Vam Ynys*, Great Britain.

41. *Eryr vu*, &c. An eagle hath been prophesying in a few words (ar drigair), &c. The bard had here in view the following account, which we find in Brut G. ab Arthur, namely,

Ar gaerau, yn mrig Arras.
Y dre bu Run Baladr Bras.
Darogan rhan i vab Rhys
A wnav innau yn v'ynys;
Duw yma rhoed i Domas
I adail groft, hoedl a gras;
I roi 'r aur yn nhòr yr allt,
I roi eli ar Riwlallt;
I gau talcen Maelienydd,
I gloi barn, rhaglaw o bydd;
I gadw 'r vaenor, val Morys,
I lywiaw rhent ar ol Rhys.

"Ac wedi Lleon daeth Rhun Baladr Bras, ei vab, ac eve adeiladws Gastell Mynydd Paladr, a elwir yn awr Kaer Septon. Ac yna tra adeilyt y Gaer honno y bu Eryr yn prophwydaw, ac yn dywedyd daroganau yr ynys hon." See *Myv. Arch.* vol. ii. pp. 124—126, where the eagle's prophecy is recorded. The above passage explains the bard's meaning; and accounts for his volunteering to become the prophetical *eryr* (eagle) to Thomas, the surviving son of Rhys ab Thomas. The following is another account of the eagle of Kaer Septon, now Shaftsbury, (taken from Powel's Historie of Cambria, p. 3. 4to. edit.): *viz.* "Concerning the words of the Eagle at the building of Caer Septon in Mount Paladour in the time of Rudhudibras, in the yeare after the creation of the world, 3048, some think that an eagle did then speake and prophesie. Other are of opinion, that it was a Brytaine named Aquila that prophesied of these things, and of the recoverie of the whole Ile againe by the Brytaines, bringing with them the bones of Cadwalader from Rome, as in the said prophesies is to be seene."

XVII.

MARWNAD DAVYDD AMHREDYDD AB EINION, O RAIADR GWY, YN NGWRTHEYRNION.

In this elegy the bard speaks of David ab Meredith as being very aged at the time of his death; but he does not mention how old. He is described by him as having been a most excellent man; and one who had prospered in the world; and one also whose hospitality was unbounded.

Davydd bu ddedwydd, val mab Don, y'mhryd
Amhredydd ab Einion;
Da wr vu val dâr o vôn,
Da wrth ràn dwy Wrtheyrnion.

Calon Gwrtheyrnion a'i throed; a'i harddwrn;
A'i hurddas vu erioed;
Carw ar wyr cywir a roed,
Gwir iawn na bu garw unoed.

Oediawg o varchawg, da ei voes, ydoedd,
Mal Sadwrn, neu Idloes;
Ni wn un, yn un einioes,
A vu neb a vai un oes.

XVII. An elegy on David ab Meredith ab Einion of Rhaiadr Gwy. It appears from several passages (lines 8, 12, &c.) in the ode, that he was very aged when he died.

1. *mab Don*, "son of Don," namely, Gwdion. From this passage we may guess that David had been an extensive herdsman; for Gwdion, to whom he compares him, was "one of the famous tribe-herdsman of Britain, who looked after the cattle of Gwynedd Uch Conwy." *Triad.*

8. *Gwir iawn*, &c. that is, It is very true that no one *of the present age* arrived at so great an age as he was when he died. *Carw unoed*, here, as elsewhere, must be regarded as an epithet rather than really and truly, in its literal sense, a *stag.*

10. *Sadwrn*, the son of Bicanys, also called Sadwrn Varchog, the brother of Illtyd, and cousin of Emyr Llydaw, a saint who lived in the latter part of the fifth and the beginning of the sixth centuries. There are two churches dedicated to him, one in Caermarthenshire, and another in Anglesea. *Cambrian Biog.*

Idloes, the son of Gwyddnabi ab Llawvrodedd Varvog, a saint who lived in the middle of the sixth century. Llan Idloes in Montgomeryshire, is dedicated to him. *Cambrian Biog.*

11. *Ni wn un*, &c. for, *Ni wn a vu nebun.*

Oes deg, nos a dydd, a ddyvu i Ddavydd;
Oes Abra'm benfydd; oes hydd, a Sem;
Oes No, rhosyn iaith; Eneas nawiaith;
Ev aeth oes eilwaith Vethusalem.

Oes dâr yn aros, oes hydd rhydd o'r rhos,
Iddaw am annos a ddamunem;
A'r oed, yn ei ras, gyviawn a gavas,
Gyda chwe' urddas ban gyd-chwarddem.

I'w wlad, ac i'w wledd; i'w vord, ac i'w vedd;
I'w air o'r diwedd draw y deuem;
A da, yn ei dai, ar win a rànai;
A da a dalai wedi delem.

Dyvod 'lys Davydd y bum i gael budd;
A'i rudd dadanhudd a adwaenem;
Dyvod i'w ovwy gynt i Raidr Gwy;
Ac yn ei ovwy gwin a yvem.

Osai, medd vis Mai; llyn Gweble nid llai;
Vu liv yn ei dai val avon Dêm;
Davydd wrth dyvu well-well ei allu,
Drwy Gymmru y bu val brenin Bêm.

Ni chav, val Davydd, na llew na llywydd;
Ni bydd dragywydd nac O nac M;
Na gwr o enw gwych un glod yn gwledych;
Na chawr yn un ddrych; na charw yn un ddrem.

Un llew Einion Llwyd yw'r gwr a garwyd;
Ei dda a'i aelwyd a addolem;
Unsaig, un ansodd; un vaint, ac un vodd,
A'r gwr a seiliodd Gaerusalem.

Pwy 'r un imp mewn oes ar win vaint a roes?
Pa'm yn oes? can'-oes? pa'm nas cwynem?

30. *avon Dêm*, the river Thames.
32. *brenin Bêm*, king of Bohemia.
34. *nac O nac M*, for *Nac un enw arall.*
41. *Pwy 'r un imp*, &c. that is, Who in one age; yea, who in one hundred ages, was so lavish of his wine as he was? why then do we not lament?

Unllais, ŵyl Gynllo, yw deunaw am dano;
Yn ei ol evo,—pa'm na levem?

Pa rai 'n veibion prudd yw nerth meibion Nudd?
Pum *Morydd* Davydd lle y dovem;
Edwart, *Rhicart*, *Rhys*, *Davydd*, *Ystyvn* lyvnlys;
Hwy â'u gwin melus a ganmolem.

Gwr sy'n ei garu archodd ei gyrchu,
A vu o wythlu yn nhrev Veth'lem;
A archo eirchiaid, a gano gweiniaid,
Yma i'w enaid a ddymunem.

Ni ddymunwn gwn ar gynnydd un oes,
Ond cael nev tragywydd;
Ond nev yn hendrev i'r hydd;
Ond tyvu o blant Davydd.

46. *Pum Morydd Davydd*, "the five Morydds of David." *Morydd*, an epithet applied to David's children. Morydd, the son of Dan, the 29th king of Britain, was highly esteemed for his valour and generous-heartedness. *Brut G. ab Arthur.*

55. *hendrev*, a habitation. *Hendrev* was the name given to a winter, and *Havod* to a summer residence in the pastoral ages.

XVIII.

I NICOLAS RYD, O GASTELL MOEL.

NICHOLAS RUDD is described as living in a magnificent mansion, standing upon an eminence, on the banks of the Towy, and overlooking the wood below, where there was a port, or harbour, which was continually frequented by vessels conveying thither goods of every kind.

NAWDD Iesu ar y bual,
Nic'las Ryd, yn cloi sir hâl.
Arwydd arwydd a arwain,
A maner gwyr maenawr Gain;
Brain a arwain yn wrol,
Bran yw nerth barwn i'w ol.
Nic'las Ryd a gyvyd gwin,
Er ei vardd, dan Gaervyrddin;
A minnau yma enyd
Yn cael ser aur Nic'las Ryd.
Aur yw 'r tŷ ar wàr Tywi,
Ac yn dŵr oll, ac yn dri;
Un o ser yr hen Seirioel
Ydyw lle mae 'r Castell Moel.

XVIII. Addressed to Nicholas Rudd, or Reed, of Castell Moel, or Green Castle, near Caermarthen. Arms: — azure a lion rampart or. The Rudds are descended from Sir William Rudd, of Meath in Ireland. Sir John Rudd, knight of the Sepulchre, of this family, was constable of Ystrad Meirig castle. He went to Palestine with Richard I.; and on his return from thence was assassinated, in Austria, when his master was detained a prisoner by the revengeful Leopold, in the year 1192 Rice Rudd, of Aberglasney, was created a baronet by Charles I. on the eighth of December, 1628.

2. *Nic'las Rhyd yn cloi sir hâl*, "Nicholas Rudd, *whose mansion is upon an eminence* at the end of the marsh."

Sir hâl, for *tir hâl*, a salt marsh; a marshy land. The marsh, or *sir hâl*, lies between, and extends from, Castell Moel to Caermarthen.

4. *manawr Gain*, the parish of Llan Gain, where Castell Moel is situated. Llan Gain is in the Cwmwd of Gwydigada, Cantrev mawr, (now the hundred of Derllys, Caermarthenshire. There is no Welsh saint, on record, of the name of *Cain;* it is therefore probable that the name is an abbreviation of *Ceinwen*, (caingwên) one of the daughters of Brychan.

14 *Castell Moel*, the mansion not castellated, or Green Castle. "It is

Mae i Nic'las dŵr glas i'w glod,
Gwyndeiswŷn nis gwnaed isod.
Mae i Nic'las, dan ei blas blawr,
Wŷdd a phorthva dda frwythvawr;
Badau a aeth, a phob da,
O'r buarthvor i'r borthva.
A ddêl o longau Selont
I'r Veri; i Dywi y dônt;
A ddêl o win i'r dinas,
Ev a ddaw heb law ei blâs.
Mae 'r cawg, mae ŵyr Owain,
Mae 'n wr gwych, yn maenawr Gain:
Nic'las, o'r tŷ enwogclyd,
Ab Edwart ab Risiart Ryd.
Bwa curaid mab Urien,
Bo 'n cael swydd mab Nic'las hen;
Post oedd yn pwysaw deuddeg,
Penrhan dur y Penrhyn deg;
Priodas Nic'las a wnaeth
A rhicinverch hir winvaeth;
Siwan verch Sion a yv win,
O'r wraig orau ei hegin;
Annes ei mam oedd hòno,
Y sydd a'i grudd is y gro.
Merch i *Rosser* vu 'r seren
Ysgwl a'i wisg o haul wèn;

five miles from Caermardine; and about four miles above Llanstufan on the same ripe is a place or cliff called *Grene* castle, wherein ships used to lye at ancre. It is also called *Castle Mole*, and supposed the *Humfreys* castle of Dr. Powel, and built by Uchtred, prince of Merioneth, 1138." Camden's Britannia, vol. ii. p. 507. fol.

15. *dŵr glas*, the bard here alludes to the exterior of Castell Moel not being whitewashed like the farm-houses of the country. Hence, perhaps, the origin of *Green* Castle (tŵr glas).

20. *i'r borthva*, see *porthva* in Dr. W. O. Pughe's Dict.

21. *Selont* = Saladine = Sultan.

Llongau Selont, princely, or stately, vessels.

22. *Veri*, Burry Bay, or Burry river, formerly avon Llwchŵyr (Llwch-Gŵyr); Gower Bay, or lake, the boundary between the counties of Glamorgan and Caermarthen. *Lewis Morris*. It is more probable that by *Veri* here, is meant Llan y Veri, or Ferry side, situated, agreeably to the poem (line 22), on the mouth of the Towy.

23. *Dinas*, the town of Caermarthen.

I Siwan mam oedd Annes,
I Dduw nev mae heddyw 'n nes;
Ni chair o hon ucho, rhawg,
Verch unair o Vrycheiniawg;
Da oedd Annes am wahodd,
Siwan ei merch sy un modd.
Mae 'mryd Nic'las Ryd, yr hav,
Ar gadw âch o'r gwaed uchav;
Wyr Owain hael, o'r un hawnt
Mae o Eilfordd o'r Malfawnt;
Ag Urien bu 'r gwr un barch
Wedi 'ganvod o Gynvarch.
Breuddwydiwr a bardd ydwyv,
Yn closiaw iaith Nic'las wyv;
Ei *'stâd* ev a ddyrchevir
Wyl Ilar hael a'i loer hir;
Gwyl Vair y cair, ac y caid,
Ar ei wàr aerwy euraid;
A dwynos cyn dyw Ynyd
Cael S ar ŵn Nic'las Ryd;
S wèn a'th droes i ynys,
S o'r aur ar nai Syr Rhys.

46. *Siwan*, Joan, wife of Nicholas Rudd, was the daughter of Roger Ysgwl, or Schowl, by his wife Agnes.
50. *Eilfordd* = Gilford. *Malfawnt* = Maliphant, was a Norman surname in the Vale of Usk, Brecknockshire.
52. *Cynvarch*, son of Meirchion, a chieftain of the Northern Britons, who lived about the middle of the fifth century. He married Nevyn, one of the daughters of Brychan, by whom he had the celebrated Urien, prince of Reged. He was a saint and founder of Llan Gynvarch in Maelor, which was destroyed by the Saxons in the battle of Bangor Orchard, A. D. 603. *Camb. Biog.*
54. *closiaw* (clws), to make compact; to make neat or trim: *tlysu* (tlws); harddu.
55. *Ei 'stâd*, "his estate."
62. *Syr Rhys*, sir Rice Rudd, brother to Richard Rudd, the grandfather of Nicholas Rudd.

XIX.

HYWEL AB HENRI, O BARC Y RHUN.

THIS ode is one of the tocsins of the bard, sounding "To arms," or "*Deuwch i'r trwydr,*" written about the time that he addressed Davydd Goch, previous to the battle of Pennal. This ode was intended to rouse Hywel ab Henri and his clan to revenge the death of his countrymen at the battle of Banbury, in 1469, by carrying fire and sword to the gates of York. The bard promises (in line 24) to meet his hero, on his return, at Chester, *i yved gwin ac i orvoleddu.*

GRAS sain Nicolas, trwy nerth Celi, hy
Yt Hywel ab Henri;
Wyr Wilym yn rheoli,
Oedran dâr â 'n dy ràn di.

Mae i ti, vab Henri, 'm mhob bàn arddelw
Urddas Tomas Vychan;
Mae dau dir am dy darian,
Mwy no dwy rent mae 'n dy ràn.

Penrhan gyda 'r Vrân i'th vrenin ydwyd,
O adail Caervyrddin;
Chwythwch veichiau o eithin,
I roddi gwres i'r Nordd grin.

Tô crin! tân eithin un wedd a boetha
Bythod gwyr y Gogledd;
Trwsia Hywel trwy 'r Heledd,
Tân hyd gil Iorc; tỳn dy gledd.

O'r Gogledd dy gledd ar dy glun vo aur,
Yvory 'n Mharc y Rhun;
Y dreth o Iorc, hyd Ruthun;
A ỳr Sais o'i ras ei hun.

XIX. Addressed to Howell ab Henry, of Park y Rhun.

Dy hun, val brig rhosyn cryv,
A dry Nordd draw yn warddov;
Didrist y deui adrev;
Down i Gaer, dy win a gav.

Ni a gawn yma naw gwin o Amias,
A gwin bywiawg *graens;* a gwin Ippocras;
Verneswin di brin wedi berwi ias;
Gwin val ei vrenin heb verwi unias;
Gwrda wyd yna, diwŷnias; tŷn! tŷn!
Grweiddyn ac impyn trwy 'r byd o gwmpas.

Mae enaid gwrawl y mewn dy guras;
Mae yt wyr y nawplwyv; mae yt air y nawplas;
Mae yt lawer gwr; mae yt lawer gwas;
Mae yt lawer o dir; mae yt lawer das;
Mae yt glod o'm tavod divas, diover,
Megys y rhoes clêr; megys Rhys y Clas.

Draig wyd o Wilym a dŷr gwayw dulas,
Ac a wna 'n Warwig ŏn yn eirias;
Da ydyw dy ryw, a da yw dy dras;
Dy ran olau oedd Vrutus Darianlas;
Rhan o Doneuan hyd yn Euas dud,
Rhan Beli, drwy'r brud, a Rhun Baladr Bras.

Hywel dy wyneb yw haul y Dinas,
Ni bu oleuach wyneb Elias;
Dy air yw wyneb yr holl deyrnas,
Aeth o awen beirdd i'th wyneb urddas;

25. *Amias*, Amiens.

26. *graens* = grains: the plant or seeds of Cardamonum, which is a spicy seed of a pleasant hot taste brought from East Indies; one kind of which is called grains of Paradise. *Baily's Dict.*

34. *Rhys y Clas*, some warrior of note in his day from perhaps Clas ar Wy, now Glasbury.

40. *Brutus Darianlas* = Brut Darian Las, or Brutus of the azure-coloured shield, father of Lleon Gawr, the eighth king of Britain.

41. *Doneuan* = Tenevan, the son of Lludd and nephew of Caswallon, or Cassivellaunus.

42. *Rhun Baladr Bras*, Rhun of the thick spear, the son of Lleon Gawr, the ninth king of Britain.

Wyneb glaiv ni saiv, neu *sias*, ger dy vron;
Ni bu 'r un un fòn; na brenin un fâs.

Wynebwr wyd, a gwr yn bwrw dy gas;
Uwch yw dy wyneb no neb o naw *âs*
A vu wyneb i'r un, o vân a bras,
Oni bu i Vair wèn wyneb vwy ei ras?
Un hav ni byddav rhwng dwr bas, ni bwyv,
Heb dy vudd i'th blwyv; heb dy vedd i'th blâs.

I'th groesi Hywel, mab Zacharïas,
Egwad, saint Emwnt, gyda saint Tomas;
Santa Maria, sante Barnabas;
Santi Loyw aco; a santi Lucas;
Saint Curig; Meilig; Melwas Iscenen!
Saint aco Elien; a saint 'Icolas.

48. *fâs; perhaps* fess: one of the honourable ordinaries, and contains a third of the field. Some authors say it was a belt of honour, given as a reward by kings, &c. for services in the army. *Clark's Heraldry.*

59. *Melwas Iscenen*, "A Melwas, or prince of Iscenen;" an epithet applied to Howell ab Henri, the hero of the ode.

In the Glossary to Davydd ab Gwilym's poems one *Melwas* is said to be a prince of North Britain, and that his territory was probably the present county of Galway.

60. *Elien* = Elian, a saint, son of Alltu Rhedegawg ab Carcludwys ab Cyngu ab Yspwys ab Cadrawd Calchvynydd. His mother was Cyna, daughter of Tewdwr Mawr ab Emyr Llydaw. Several churches in Wales are dedicated to him. His legend says that he came from Rome and settled in Anglesea in the time of Caswallon Law-hir. He is often called Elian Ceimiad, which implies that he was a traveller or pilgrim. There is a poem on the legend of Elian written by Gwilym Gwyn. Llanelian in Rhos is dedicated to him; and his well is there, called *Fynon Elian*, wherein, on paying a fee to the owner, persons devote the names of their enemies, so that they may be afflicted with such pains as may be mentioned at the time when the ceremony of devoting them takes place. This wicked and superstitious custom is still, more or less, continued to the disgrace of our nation. See *Cambro-Briton*, vol. III. p. 202.

saint 'Icolas = Nicolas, St. Nicholas.

XX.

I OVYN MARCH I WYR ELVAEL.

"The blessed God, to the last day of my existence, will direct me to go into the land of the generous ones. There was a time when I went thither rejoicing in my youth; but now it is otherwise; for I am become a morose old man,—a feeble pedestrian, scarcely knowing how to move along. In Elvael I have ever been well treated,—I have received gold from the men of Elvael; but, in my case, it appears, that the more one gets the more he will want to have; for I am going to throw myself again once more on the generosity of the men of Elvael,—they will not deny me a horse."

The above is the sum and substance of the former part of the poem: the rest is taken up in giving a description of the horse he wishes to have, and in praise of Elvael.

Duw vendig, hyd vy undydd,
I'r wlad hael a erlid hydd;
Bum gynt draw ieuanc lawen,
Oddi yna hwnt, heddyw 'n hen.
Ac yn hen ddig yn eu hol,
Yn bedestr anwybodol.
Er cael aur dwy Elvael deg,
Yma chwennych i'm chwaneg;
Chwennych ydd wyv varch yno,
A'i gael a'i ŵn o ddu 'r glo.
Ni'm dawr o'r Vaenawr i'r Vàn,
O ryw *vacart* rhy vuan;
Yn llew main oll y mŷnwn,
Yn gawr cryv, neu yn garw crwn;
Mòr deg a'r march mawr ei dad,
Mòr ddov i mi a'r ddavad.
Hawdda' gwaith heddyw ei gael,
I'r ddalva, o'r ddwy Elvael;

XX. Addressed to gentlemen residing in Elvael, a district in Radnorshire, divided into Elvael Is Mynydd, and Uwch Mynydd.

1. *vendig* = vendigedig.
12. *vacart* = bacart = bayard, a bay horse. *Bailey's Dict.*

Ac cilwaith, mal gwisg alarch,
Gyvrwy moel i *gyvro* 'march;
A frwyn vèr yn ei froen vo
Yn ei atal rhag neitio.
Dov ydwyv val yr alarch,
Dov i'm ol ydyw vy march;
Vry moel ydyw 'r cyvrwy mau,
Mal y Vàn moel wyv innau.
Gorau dwy wlad ger dau lawr,
Yw dwy Elvael adeilvawr;
A hwynt a droes Idnerth Hir;
Ac Elystan, yn *glostir;*
Ac cilwaith, yn llawn golud,
Yn un *clos* o Einion Clyd.
Ni bu Elvael un balvais,
A deunaw Sir i dôn Sais;
Mwy yw Elvael no milvyrdd,
Mwy no fair Manaw a'i fyrdd.
Lled oedd, yn un droell deg,
Droia no dwy o Röeg;
A Groeg a aeth a'i gwyr gynt
Trwy wàl Troia a'i helynt;
Gwyr dwy Elvael hwy a ân'
Drwy wledydd daiar lydan.
O bydd cerddwr heb iddo
Arian, neu vedd, o'i ran vo;
Gostynged, gwylied làn Gwy,
I gael arian i Gleirwy;
O Gleirwy 'n ol galw ar nerth
Ar ei ddwysawdl i Ddiserth;

29. *a hwynt*, &c. "Idnerth Hir, and his descendant Elystan Glodrydd, converted the two Elvaels into a highly cultivated land (clostir)."

32. *clos*, a close; a small field inclosed.

Einion Clyd, was lord of Elvael; and Cadwallon, his brother, was lord of Maelienydd, in the 12th century. This property they inherited from their ancestor Elystan Glodrydd. Einion Clyd married a daughter of the lord Rhys ab Grufydd; and, in the year 1177, was treacherously murdered by the Normans. See *Powell's History.*

46. *Cleirwy*, or Claerwy, a parish in Radnorshire, on the banks of the Wye, near its entrance into Herefordshire. Here, as well as to Diserth and the neighbourhood of Aber Edwy, the bard recommends the minstrel, who may be in want of money, to go.

O'r Ddiserth a urddesir,
Doed at Aber Edwy dir.
Yn nerth y cai hwn wartheg
Yn aur tawdd, yn eiriau teg;
Yn ŷd yn nwylàn Edwy,
Yn veirch mawr yn vorach mwy.
A'r wyry' a'r groes, a'r wir grog,
Tros Elvael troes Tyvaelog;
Estyned ei chroes Dwynwèn
Dros wlad Vael, dros Elvael wèn;
A Duw a vŷn is gwlad Vael,
A Sulvedd, groesi Elvael.

52. *morach*, joy; satisfaction.

56. *Tyvaelog*, a saint to whom Llan Dyvaelog, in Caermarthenshire, is dedicated.

58. *gwlad Vael* = Maelienydd, a cantrev adjoining that of Elvael.

XXI.

I DAVYDD GOCH AB HYWEL AB EINION, O WRTHEYRNION.

DAVID GOUGH is addressed as a powerful warrior, and as being an exceedingly wealthy man,—possessing immense herds of cattle. He is said to be very partial to the chase, and to all kinds of manly or athletic exercises, in which he greatly excelled. In his house he is said to be liberal; and with respect to his disposition, mild and gentle. His person is represented as being handsome and well made. He is moreover said to possess great muscular strength.

DYDD da 'r gwrola' hyd Rôn,
Dewr grymus o dir Garmon;
Davydd Goch, ysgatvydd gwell,
Yw nog ungwr, neu gan'-gwell;
Beuno Davydd ab Einiawn,
Bwriwyd i'w dàl bryd a dawn.
Gredivel Hywel gan' hav,
Gwreiddyn a gorŵyr Addav;
Cadarnav gwr yw Davydd,
Cyvoethocav, haelav hydd.

XXI. Addressed to David Gough ab Howell ab Einion, of Gwrtheyrnion, Radnorshire.

2. *o dir Garmon*, St. Harmon's, a parish in Gwrtheyrnion, or the western part of Radnorshire, of which Garmon is the patron saint. Clas Garmon, one of the three townships of the parish.

5. *Beuno Davydd*, &c. that is, David Gough may be esteemed a St. Beuno; for he is possessed of a noble countenance, as well as good natural abilities.

St. Beuno was the son of Bugi ab Gwynlliw ab Glywis ab Tegid ab Cadell, prince of Powys. His mother's name was Beren, daughter of Llawdden. Ynyr, king of Gwent, became his disciple, and gave him lands, &c. He founded the abbey of Clynog in Caernarvonshire, A. D. 616. All the calves and lambs that were cast with slit ears were offered to him; and to this day calves having this mark are highly regarded by the farmers. Among several other churches dedicated to him is that of Llanycil, near Bala. There is also a farmhouse near the church called *Bron Veuno*,—the property of Jesus College, Oxford.

8. *Gwreiddyn*, a root: *here*, a sucker growing from the root.

Ô thraianir Gwrtheyrnion,
Y traian yw val tir Non;
Gan gwyl, goresgyn a gâr,
A'i dda ieuainc y ddaiar.
Blaen Marchdeg ei wartheg oedd
Yn ei lliwiaw yn lluoedd;
Rhai 'mlaen Gwy vwyvwy a êl,
Rhai ar ddaiar hir ddŵel;
Mil vry yn amliwiaw y vron,
Teirmil deutu i Armon!
Digriva' gwrda o'r gwyr
Yw i vyd val hen Vedwyr;
Evo a wna, mor vwyn yw,
A wnai Isaac neu Esyw;
Cau irwŷdd ynghylch y ceirw,
Caru hyddgwn cyrhaeddgeirw;
Gestwng i'r nant hyddgant teg,
Gwyliaw rhyd i gael rhedeg.
Draw dyvod adre Davydd,
Galw ei vardd i gael ei vudd;
Dodi 'r ŵyl, i'm didreuliaw,
Droell aur ar dòr y llaw.
Cwrw Gweble, yn nghartre hwn,
Yw vy ansawdd a *Venswn*.
Pe archiad dengwlad pob dyn,
Pe bai vardd pob overddyn;
Gan yr hael ev a gai 'n rhodd,
O dir Garmon, dri gormodd.
O gampau gwell nog imp gwŷdd,
Yr oedd ddwyvil ar Ddavydd;

11. *O thraianir*, &c. "Should Gwrtheyrnion be divided into three portions." *Traianu* (for *trianu*, from the root *tri*, three), to divide into three parts.

15. *Blaen Marchdeg*, the upland pasture on the river Marchdeg.

18. *Rhai ar y ddaiar*, &c. "Others on the lowland in exceeding abundance."

Dŵel, (corruption of dywall), apt to shed, or pour; lavish.

22. *Bedwyr*, king Arthur's chief butler. Bedwyr oedd Bentrulliad Arthur. *Lewis Morris.*

31. *didreuliaw*, see Dr. W. O. Pughe's *Dict.*

32. *Droell aur*, a gold wheel; a gold roundpiece; a piece of gold.

39. *imp gwŷdd*, an allusion to Jacob's rods.

Aravwch, tegwch y tad;
Addwynder y ddau hendad;
Dewredd Lawnslod a'i ŵryd,
Nerth yr hen Arthur a'i hyd.
Mae 'n dwyn, mewn deau ynys,
Grym pump o gawri 'mhob bys;
Grym dwy wyddar, grym deuddeg;
Grym naw i dir Garmon deg.
Rhoed llun Addav i Ddavydd,
A lliw o nev, a llaw Nudd;
A dwrn sarf, i'w droi yn sêl,
A gravanc wr o ryvel.
Goreu un gwr ei wyneb,
Gwr na ŵyr ddigaru neb;
Gwr arianawg digryno,
Gwr yw a'i aur val y gro.
Arian y gwr hwn a gav,
Aur yr un gwr a rànav;
Arian gylch arno a gawn
Aur unwedd ar ŵyr Einiawn.

43. *Lawnslod*, sir Lancelot, one of Arthur's knights in romance. He was the father of Sir Galaeth.

47. *gwyddar*, a temporary bridge of one tree across a stream.

52. *A gravanc* = â chravanc, &c. "with the grasp of a warrior."

XXII.

I'R BEDO COCH, O RAIADR GWY.

THIS is an excellent poem, written to condole with Bedo Coch, a brave and intrepid warrior, who had received, in the wars, a severe sabre-cut in his face—leaving a scar in shape of the letter S.

Y dewr o gylch Rhaidr Gwy
A droai waed o dair adwy;
Bedo Coch, heb arbed caith,
Bwrw dy enw i'r brud unwaith.
Y mae ardeml Maredydd
I'th law 'n rhôd rhwng wythlin rhydd;
Y mae treth Hywel Gethin,
Yngo 'n y llall rhwng naw llin.
O vrigyn llin Einion Llwyd
I waith rhyvel yth rivwyd;
A'th rieni 'n Ngwrtheyrniawn
A garai gwir gwyr âg iawn.
Nid hawdd i neb gynneu tân
Yn y dòn, ac nid anian;
Nid haws lle bo 'r wyneb tau
Dy orvod o hyd arvau.
Mac nôd eich bod y Bedo
A chorf hael ni charai fo;
Y llyvrav, gwanav, ar gil,
Ei vrig a vriw ei wegil;
A'r dewra' oll i gadw 'r iawn
Yn ei wyneb yn uniawn.

XXII. Addressed to Bedo Coch, or Rufus, of Rhaiadr Gwy.
5. *ardeml*, a mansion, a seat.
13. *Nid hawdd*, &c. " It is not an easy task for any one to elicit a spark of fire from the wave; for nature is against him: equally difficult is it to overcome thee (Bedo) in an encounter."

O'th ddewredd, val merthyri,
Y bu dòr i'th wyneb di;
Velly, val gwaith Avallach,
Athrawon nev i'th roi 'n iach;
Duw a ỳrodd â'i darian,
Ac Eli, yt ysbryd glân.
Tol'meus, is talm o oesoedd,
Meddyg yt, medd Iago, oedd;
Ippocras, vab cywir iawn,
Eithr wellwell gwaith Rhiwallawn.
Rhinwedd mab Ieuan veddyg
Ar dy rudd val aur a drig;
Da yr orgrafa Grufydd,
Deintur gras, o'r daint i'r grudd.
Llythyren, uwchlaw 'r genau,
Llun S aur oll i'n hoywsâu;
Sawduriodd (ni wnïodd neb
Sidanwaith) ar draws d'wyneb.
Simant, vegis Croes Owmal,
Seined Duw y sy 'n y tàl.

25. *Avallach*, from whom Glastonbury was called *Ynys Avallach*, was grandfather to Owain ab Urien Rheged. Owain's mother was Modron, daughter of Avallach. *Trioedd.*

Gwaith Avallach, gwaith Avallon; "the battle of Avallon:" called also the battle of Camlan, where Arthur was mortally wounded; and afterwards buried in the isle of Avallach, now called Glastonbury, in Somersetshire. Glastonbury bears three names, *Ynys Wydrin*, *Ynys Avallach*, and *Ynys Avallon*.

29. *Tol'meus* = Ptolemy, one of the most celebrated officers of Alexander the Great. He was honoured by the citizens of Rhodes with the appellation of *Saviour*.

31. *Ippocras* = Hippocrates, the greatest physican of antiquity, was born in the island of Cos, in the year B. C. 450.

32. *Rhiwallawn*, a celebrated physician, of Myddvai in Caermarthenshire, who lived in the beginning of the 13th century. In conjunction with his three sons Cadwgan, Grufydd, and Einion, he drew up a full account of the practice of physic, as then known to them. There are several MS. copies of this work now extant. An edition of it, with notes, &c. is now being prepared for the press by our patriotic countryman David Lewis, esq. M. D. Surgeon to the Military Depôt, Bunhill Row, London.

33. *Ieuan veddyg* = Grufydd ab Ieuan Veddyg, the name of the surgeon who attended on Bedo Coch.

38. *hoywsâu* = hoywi, to exhilarate.

39. *sawduriodd*, &c. The bard says here, that the wounded parts on Bedo's cheek were joined; and, as it were, *cemented* together and healed, without having had recourse to sewing.

41. *Simant*, &c. "A cement, similar to an enamelled cross, is visible in thy countenance." The bard here draws a comparison between the supposed virtues emanating from an ena-

Y mryd yw, mab Maredydd !
Euraw y graith ar y grudd;
Eli, o waith engylion,
O vyrr, a thus, vo wrth hon;
Aed o weddi y deuddeg,
Ac o wyrth Duw, yn graith deg;
Bydd bellach holliach i'th oes,
Bedo aro bedeiroes.
Dioval ydyw 'r tàl tau,
Dibryder rhag bod bradau;
A di garc wyd, a di gur;
A di ddal, a di ddolur;
A di nâg ydwyd i neb,
A di anav vo d' wyneb.

melled crucifix, and the not less efficacious ones of the Basilicon salve of Grufydd ab Ieuan, the surgeon, who attended Bedo Coch.

Croes Owmal = Croes Ynamel; an enamelled crucifix.

XXIII.

I SION A HYWEL, MEIB IEUAN COCH, O ELVAEL.

The two brothers are addressed as being descendants of Cadwgan, son of Elystan Glodrydd; and as living near each other. The bard mentions with delight the pleasure he had in visiting them. "Quicker am I," he says, "on my journey to them than the wind, when it carries the drifted snow; quicker than the flight of the hawk or the eagle when falling on their prey; quicker also than the speed of the stag when pursued by the hounds." After this he addresses both the brothers as being fond of literature, and as giving instruction to their two younger brothers. He then concludes by observing, that although they were two, yet were they, like Rolando and Oliver, but one in mind, and delighting to follow the same pursuits.

Deuwr hael sy'n Elvael wèn,
Y ddau ddewr, yn ddwy dderwen;
Deuvab dda eu dwy avael,
Ieuan Coch oedd benaig hael.
Wyrion Cadwgon, ill dau,
Ydyw 'r ceirw a dŷr caerau;
Sion, lwyddiannus ei wyneb,
A Hywel, nid mòr hael neb;
Nid oes, eithr nôd y saethydd,
Yn nghoettir rhwng y tai rhydd;
A saethydd glew wyv Lewys,
A dwy wâl yw eu dwy lys.
Saethu a wnav gerdd davod
O'r ddwyen ym i'r ddau nôd;
Saethu cywydd dros Ieithon
Yn vy swydd a wnav i Sion;
Bollt lle dêl Hywel er hyn
Ydyw awdl o Wawdodyn.

XXIII. Addressed to John and Howel, the sons of Ieuan Coch, of Elvael.

9. *Nid oes*, &c. that is, there was but, as it were, a bowshot distance of woodland between the two mansions

12. *A dwy wâl*, "two places of repose;" that is, both their mansions were places where persons might go and be welcomed.

Myned i wâl = myned i wely, to go to bed.

Gwn yn deg, ac yn segur,
Gwareu *Barrs* rhwng deugarw bur.
Vy nhraed a vu yn rhedeg
Obry rhwng eu deudŷ 'n deg;
Un hynt wyv yno 'n ei ol,
Ar yr ynys, â'r wènol;
Cynt wyv at ddau vab Ieuan
Noc awel wynt i ben glàn;
No 'r ôd gwŷn ar hyd gweunydd,
Ac no 'r gwalch gwinau i'r gwŷdd;
No 'r eryr hen i'r orallt,
Ac no 'r iwrch gan gŵn i'r allt.

Overwr, llawn o variaeth,
I Sion wyv; rosyn y iaith!
Ni alwav ar gerdd davawd
O lyvr; ond Hywel ei vrawd.
Y mae dau vroder eraill,
A'r ddau 'n dysgu llyvrau 'r llaill.
Pedeirdar o'r unddar ynt,
Pedwar o adar ydynt;
Ni bu lesg gael hyn o blaid
O'r un gwr yn gywiriaid;
Sion yw cŷf dros Ieuan Coch,
Yn hydd hyny a wyddoch;
Hywel ydyw 'r gainc hoewav
Hen gŷf o hwnw a gav.
Y ddeulew, yn y ddwywlad,
Y sy ddau gleddau i'w gwlad;
Duw a roes ddeuglawr Voesoen
Yn ddelwau aur yn ddwy lèn.

20. *Gwareu Barrs*, "to play prison-bars." A quaint expression in frequent use by our bard, and his contemporaries, signifying *to assault, or storm, a fortress.* The expression in this line must be understood in a friendly sense; namely, that the bard used frequently to beat up his quarters, sometimes at one and sometimes at the other brother's house.

31. *Overwr*, &c. "a jester full of his fun am I." *Overwr*, a jester: also an idler; a squanderer; a tippler.

47. *Deuglawr Voesen*, the two tables of the Law, or the Ten Commandments.

Dau yw awyr a daiar,
Dau gorf y sydd iddynt gâr;
Deuddydd oedd undydd i ddyn,
I Rolant ar ei elyn;
Dau vrodyr yw 'r gwyr a gad
I'n yn geirw, yn un gariad;
Dwy seren sydd arbenig,
Deuwr i droi dur a drig.
Iesu! hwnw sy henwr,
A roddo oes i'r ddau wr.

52. *Rolant*, Roland or Orlando, so famous in the annals of romance, is said to have been the nephew of Charlemagne. There is a full account of his feats, &c. and those of his redoubtable compeer Oliver, in the French metrical Roman de Ronceraux, in the Royal library at Paris, analyzed by M. Monin; and also in another romance belonging to the cycle of Charlemagne and his heroes, entitled Fierabrás, which is found both in the Provençal and Norman French; and from which is taken the English romance of Ferumbras analyzed by Ellis.

55. *Dwy seren*, &c. by the two stars *here* are meant the sun and moon.

XXIV.

I OVYN CYVRWY A'I HARNAIS I SYR HUW IOLO, AC I HYWEL AB IEUAN COCH, O LAN SANT FRAID YN NYFRYN GWY.

THE bard throughout the first eighteen couplets lavishes his praise upon his patrons in a very ingenious manner. After doing this he broaches the request he had to make to them; namely, a present of a saddle. He then gives a description of the accompaniments of the saddle; and, in the last line, intimates that Jasper, earl of Pembroke, would make him a present of a charger.

The poem contains evidence that it was written before king Edward IV. came to the throne.

Y ddeuwr hael, dda eu rhyw,
A ry anrheg o'r unrhyw;
Y naill yw 'r urddawl, mŷn Non!
Llyg yw 'r ail â llaw greulon.
Syr Huw, dda ei Gymmräeg,
Iolo o dir Elvael deg;
Hywel yw 'r gwr hael arall
Ab Ieuan Coch unben call;
Hywel Vychan, uchelwr,
Oedd gŷf boneddig o wr;
A hwyntau Gymmry ieuainc
A ddaw o'i gorf yn ddwy gainc;
I'w gwlad, dau vugail ydynt,
I gyd, a'i dau geidwad ynt;
Un â chyvraith yn uniawn,
A'r ail â'i wayw 'n wrawl iawn.

XXIV. Addressed to sir Hugh Iolo and Howel ab Ieuan Coch, of Llansanfraid, Radnorshire. Howel ab Ieuan Coch is the same person as is mentioned in the last poem; and it appears (from lines 29–32) that he was related to sir Hugh.

5. *Syr Huw Iolo*, the title *Sir*, among the Welsh clergy, was given to such as had not been graduated at an university. *Iolo* is a friendly term for *Iorwerth*, the Welsh name for Edward. In English we say *Ned*, for Edward.

13. *I'w gwlad*, &c. = I'w gwlad i gyd dau vugail ydynt, &c.

15. *Un â chyvraith*, &c. In this couplet the bard alludes to the profession of both his patrons,—the one being a *priest* and the other a *warrior*.

Syr Huw a wisg amser hav
Y Capan Pân o'r penav;
Hywel a wisg gap haiarn,
A dur yn bais draw o'n barn.
Syr Huw Iolo 'n athro ni
Ar *Golas* Abergwili.
Yn Mynyw wèn, y mae 'n wir,
Dros dwy-wlad yr ystelir.
Hywel oedd batel drwy 'r byd,
A rhyvel ar wyr hevyd;
Yno y caiff o vlaen cant
Y gorŵydd, a'r gwayw ariant.
Y ddau gâr a wedda i gyd
A geidw arnyn' gadernyd.
Yn Llan Sant Fraid, unblaid ynt,
Un waed un ddynion ydynt.
O Dduw! ys hael y ddeuwr
I roddi aur yw 'r ddau wr;
Os rhy hael Syr Huw Iolo,
Hywel o'i vath hael yw vo.
Bardd wyv ar y llwybr ydd an'
Anvedrus yn vy oedran;
Er cael da y gwyrda gwych
Ceisio ydd wyv yno 'n vynych.
Frwyn a *harnais* a geisiav,
Cyvrwy 'n nyfryn Gwy a gav;
Dau hydd yn rhydd a'u rhoddant,
Hywel, Syr Huw Iolo sant.
Ar vy ebol pedolog
I Gaer yr av ŵyl y Grog;
Dwyn ei *ridels* dan redeg
A wna 'n y dail yno 'n deg;

18. *Capan Pân*, a canonical or priest's cap made of fur: a fur cap. *Owain Myvyr.*

21. *Syr Huw*, &c. "Sir Hugh is our tutor over the college at Abergwily." By *Colas*, or College, *here* is meant a Chapter-house. The Bishop of St. David used to hold a chapter here; and from our bard we learn that sir Hugh was an active member of it; and also that he had a *stall* in St. David's cathedral.

24. *ystelir*, from *ysteliaw*, to install.

36. *Hywel o'i vath*, &c. "Howel is liberal of his money."

41. *harnais*, harness; an accoutrement, whether for man or horse.

47. *rhidels*, trappings.

Ser o waith tlysau o Rôn
Yw 'r wisg ledr o ysglodion.
E wisg y march dilesg, mau,
Ryw gasul o wregysau,
Hyd y dàl, llygaid y dydd;
A hyd lawr val dail irwŷdd.
Ar ei rawn dail o'r unwaith,
Ac ar ei vrest yn gaer vraith.
Harnais wych val rhew, neu ser,
Ydyw 'r cyrs i doi 'r *Cwrser;*
Ser yw gwisg vy *Nghwrser* gwŷn,
Syr Huw Iolo! ser hylyn.
Gormodd o unrhodd i wr
Yw 'r ddwyarch a ry 'r ddeuwr;
Hwynt hwy a rydd i'm ddwyarch,
Iarll Penvro evô rydd varch!

XXV.

I BEDO CHWITH, O GRAIG RUNA, MAES HYVAIDD.

THIS is a complimentary poem addressed to Bedo Chwith and his wife. The poet rejoices at the thought that Bedo should have married a lady from his neighbourhood. He expects therefore to receive a hearty welcome at their house, and a most sumptuous entertainment. He appears to be wishing for all the world to witness, and also to partake of, their festive board.

Y gwr â'i dai uwch gwàr dôl,
A'r wraig arav ragorol;
Bedo Chwith a bod chwethal,
Yntau ym yno a'i tâl;
Ail yw merch Wilym, a wisg
Aur o ddeau ar ddwywisg;
* * * * *
Gwenllian, da ei hanwyd
O Gaio, llin marchog llwyd.
Mae o Wilym a Meilyr
Winwydd teg a gynnydd tir;
Duw a'r Eglwys a dreiglawdd
Dau enw yn un dan ei nawdd;
Dilesgwr du o Lasgwn
Acw, a haul Cil y Cwm;

A'm bod beunydd yn rhodiaw
Ar van o drev Rhuvain draw;

XXV. Addressed to Bedo Chwith of Bryn Penardd, in the parish of Glasgwm, Radnorshire. His wife Gwenllian was a native of Cil y Cwm.

Meilir
|
Hywel — Llywelyn, o Valläen
| — |
Davydd — Wiliam
| — |
Bedo Chwith = Gwenllian.

8. *llin marchog llwyd*, "Gwenllian is descended of the line of an ancient *marchog*, or knight." The bard appears not to have in view any particular *marchog*.

14. *Cil y Cwm*, a parish in the hundred of Caio, Caermarthenshire, South Wales. It is four miles north-north-west from Llandovery.

15. *A'm bod*, &c. "Being in the habit of frequently walking over some or other of the remains of a Roman

Bryn Penardd! mòr hardd yw hwn
Y Ciniaw a amcanwn:
Edwy a'i bod, os adwaen,
Yn Weble oll yn ei blaen;
A Thywi 'n vedd i'w thywallt;
Hwy a roid yn nhòr yr allt.
A bod aur esgob Duran
Yn ei lys yn nhàl y làn;
Ac arian yr hen Gyrys:
Hyn a roid yn nhai ŵyr Rhys.
O chai wenith yn chwaneg,
A vâl i'w dai 'n Elvael deg;
Yno c'weirid yn unnos,
A'i dreuliaw wnaid yr ail nos.

Aed mab, o châr yved medd,
Hyd Lwyn Hoedliw a'i annedd.
Dringo 'r làn yno a wnav,
I dai 'r angel y dringav;
I riw ei dai, ŵyr Hywel,
Ac i'r màn y dygir mel;
Y byd a â am ei ben
Ev a lleuad Valläen.
Ev â avon yn vwyvwy
Hyd y môr ac nid â mwy;
Minnau av, val yr avon,
Atyn' vry i'r tai 'n y vron;
Mae i'r dynion vendithion da
Yn nghwr grŵn yn Nghraig Runa;

town, when at Caio; I therefore take upon me to suggest to the inmates of Bryn Penardd the following sumptuous dinner."

It is not unlikely but that this poem was composed somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bryn Penardd, from whence he could see the house.

23. *aur esgob Duran*, "the gold of the bishop of Durham." It appears that the bishopric of Durham was proverbial for its wealth in the bard's time.

24. *Yn ei lys yn nhàl y làn*, "in his palace on the brow of the eminence."

32. *Llwyn Hoedliw*, name of a place; perhaps another mansion of Bedo; besides Bryn Penardd.

38. *Malläen*, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Caio, and partly in that of Cil y Cwm.

44. *Craig Runa*, (written also Cregrina, and Crugina,) is a parish in the hundred of Colwyn, Radnorshire.

I'r Bedo 'n ddwy-do ydd ant,
I'r wraig wèn yr eginant;
Deued Powys a Deau
Hyd ar ddwy Went i dai 'r ddau.
Gwenllian dda ei gwahodd,
Y gwr i'r rhai'n a ddwg rhodd;
Y gwr a bair g'weiriaw bardd
Ag aur beunydd, gwawr Benardd!
Mawr yw 'r môr am oror Mon,
Mwy yw doniau ym dynion;
Mawr yw hadau yn Mhrydyn,
Mwy yw rhent y Cymmry hyn.
Mair a'u gad yn mrig Edwy,
Amen! hyd y mynon' hwy.

51. *Y gwr*, &c. "The husband ever causes to put the *bard in tune* by presenting him with a piece of gold."

cyweiriaw bardd, is a figurative expression borrowed from the act of tuning an instrument. The *cyweirgorn*, or tuning instrument, which put the bard in *tune*, was a piece of gold, or of silver; and a good entertainment.

57. *yn mrig Edwy*, "the source of the Edwy," near to which Bedo's mansion was situated. The *Edwy* joins the Wye at Aber Edwy. "Bradwyr Aber Edwy" betrayed *Llywelyn y llyw olav.*

XXVI.

CYWYDD ARALL I BEDO CHWITH.

We learn from this poem that the bard was not disappointed in his expectations, expressed by him in his last poem, of being well received at Bryn Penardd; and of the wealth which would be displayed on the occasion. He therefore, in addressing Bedo now, the second time, employs his whole energy in blazoning forth the praises of his host and hostess.

Yr hydd, megys Ivor Hael,
Treulvawr, o gantre Elvael;
Och ym! ond y Bedo Chwith
Yw eginyn y gwenith?
Un dwv yw hwn a Davydd,
A Hywel un vettel vydd;
Un sail, un gorf a Meilir,
Un bryd, un hyd, un wayw hir;
Un ddart a Rhicart a Rhys,
Un wyneb drwy 'r Wèn Ynys.
Mae arno vo, wrth roi 'vedd,
Dau o enwau, nid unwedd;
Maredydd, mỳn Mair! ydyw,
Bedo a'i air drwy 'r byd yw.
Dau oedd Ieuan Vedyddiwr
O enwau gynt, a'r un gwr;
Ieuan oedd o Ioannes
Enwau i lu a wnai les.
Gwr enwawg vu 'n Nghraig Runa,
Ac yno dwg enwau da;
Bedo 'n llavurio vy llaw
Y sydd; bid einioes iddaw.

XXVI. Another poem addressed to Bedo Chwith, of Bryn Penardd.

5. *Un dwv*, &c. "He is of the same growth with David and of a like *mettle* (un vettel) with Howel." David and Howel were brothers of Bedo Chwith.

Arna' i y rhoes, o'r un rhan,
Dri o erydr o arian;
Ac ar eu hol y gŵyr hau
Arna'i had aur yn heidiau.
Aur *rial* vry a heuwyd,
Aur ethol, ŵyr Arthur lwyd;
Aur golau yn nhre Gwlen,
Evo a roed i Vair wèn;
Aur da a roes llawer dyn
Ar y ddelw vawr o Ddulyn;
Ac urddas yw i gerddwr
Ei euraw ev o ryw wr.
Wyr Meilir â'i aur melyn
A eurai ddwrn pob rhyw ddyn;
Ei rodd aur a'm eurodd i,
O'i law ddeau ŵyl Ddewi;
Noswyl Ddewi, Gwenllian
I'r byd a roi 'r bwyd a ran;
Tranoeth, yvory, trenydd,
Tradwy, megys vwyvwy vydd
Llaw Wiliam ab Llywelyn;
Yno ei thad a wnaeth hyn.
Llaw y verch, o Valläen,
Aval aur, yn Elvael wèn;
Yr un verch a rànai vedd
O lin urddawl o Wynedd.
Y llew oedd Syr Grufydd Llwyd,
Yn wir hwnw a eurwyd;
Yn wir hwnw a arwedd
Brig ei law i beri gwledd.

24. *Dri o erydr*, &c. "Three silver ploughs he gave me."

aradr arian, a silver coin with an inscription of the plough upon it.

27. *Aur rial*, a piece of gold coin; a noble. The noble was originally of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.*; but, in the year 1422, the guardians of Henry VI. raised its value to 10*s.*; by which means, though it continued in the same form, both as to the rose and legend, it lost its name, and was ever after called *Ryal.* Under Henry VIII. it was current for 11*s.* 3*d.*, and in queen Elizabeth's time for 15*s.*

31. *Aur da*, &c. An allusion is here made to persons offering gold to some sacred image of immense size at Dublin.

Hòno a'r Bedo drwy'r byd
Y sy unair es enyd;
Bedo a hòno sydd hael,
Ni henynt hwy a anhael; 56
Hwn a gavas hen gyvoeth,
Hon sy dda, hwn sy ddoeth;
I hwn dda, i hon ddwyoes;
I hon oed, i hwnw oes;
I hon na ddêl dim o haint,
I dàl hwn y dêl henaint.

56. *Ni henynt*, &c. "They spring from a generous stock." *Henynt*, from *hanu*, to be descended.

XXVII.

I BEDO CHWITH, HYWEL, AC IEUAN DU, TRIMEIB DAVYDD AB HYWEL AB MEILIR, O ELVAEL.

THIS poem is written in praise of three brothers, in which the bard, with the aid of various similes, sets forth the excellency of each of them.

Y trillew sy'n troi wellwell,
Nid â i'r llu drillew well;
Tri broder val tri eryr,
Tri gwalch, nid mwy antur gwyr;
Bedo Chwith biau adail,
Hywel y vron hael vu 'r ail;
A Ieuan Du, mŷn y dydd!
O'r tri awdur yw 'r trydydd:
Gwiail Hywel Amheilir,
Gwinwydd teg a gynnydd tir;
Sylvaen grymus o Elvael,
Saint teg a thri *Phesont* hael;
Blodau, yn lle 'r ymbleidir,
Buallt deg ni bu well tir;
Mŷn Melangell! nid gwell gwyr
Antur ieuainc no 'r triwyr;
Teirfordd, ugeinfordd a gav
I'r trithai o'r tir eithav;

XXVII. Addressed to Bedo Chwith, Howell, and Ieuan Du, the three sons of David ab Howell ab Meilir, of Elvael.

15. *Melangell*, or Diva Monacella, the daughter of Cyvwlch, a saint who lived in the beginning of the sixth century. The patron saint of Pennant Melangell, Montgomeryshire. The cell of Melangell is in a rock near the church. This was reckoned a place of safety as well as sanctity. *Iorwerth Drwyndwn*, or Edward with the broken nose, took refuge here, when his younger brother, David, usurped the sceptre of North Wales. Edward was father to Llywelyn the First, who married Joan, daughter of John, king of England. The figure of Edward, in basso-relievo, is upon a tomb-stone, and is still shewn in the churchyard.

Fordd cerddorion union oedd
I dai 'r Bedo drwy'r bydoedd;
Fordd drwy ganol Llys Colwyn
At yr ail mab a'r traul mwyn;
Fordd arall i ol gallu
A wn i dai Ieuan Du;
Y fordd a vedrav o'i phen
I dai 'r cleirch drwy Riwlen;
Medrav at drimeib Davydd,
O medr gwalch y mud o'r gwŷdd.
Bu i Noe drimeib yn wyr
Wedi 'r euraw 'n dri eryr;
Mae yn Elvael drihael draw
Yn dair osgl wedi 'r wisgaw;
A'r wlad hòno, a'r vro vry,
Yw 'r tair rhan i'r tri hyny.
Tri brenin aeth i'w ciniaw
O Gŵlen drwy y glyn draw;
Tri unrhyw 'n dwyn tair anrheg,
Un o'r tair oedd hen aur teg;
Tair anrheg deg i ddyn da
Yw aur trwm y tri yma;

21. *Colwyn*, a cantrev, or hundred, in Radnorshire. The parish of Rhiwlen, or Rhulan, is in this hundred. Colwyn, from whom the cantrev takes its name, was one of the three distinguished shepherds of Britain; the others were Pibydd Moel and Gwesyn. Colwyn was the shepherd of Bran, son of Llyr, in Siluria.

23. *i ol gallu*, "to seek for help."

30. *Wedi 'r euraw* = Wedi eu heuraw.

31. *Mae yn Elvael*, &c. "In Elvael there are three generous ones, three shoots from a noble stock, decorated with honours, and always in readiness for an encounter."

35, 36. *Tri brenin—o Gŵlen*, "The three kings of Cologne." The bard here compliments the three brothers, *Bedo*, *Howell*, and *Ieuan*, with the above title.

The three wise men who came to worship Christ are called, *the three kings of Cologne*, because the legend, or fable, respecting them originated at Cologne. Here also it was first printed under the title of *Historia gloriosissimorum regum integra*. A translation of the above legend into French was printed at Paris in 1498. There is also an English version of it entitled, *The Kynges of Coleyne*. Among Archbishop Laud's collection of MSS. in the Bodleian Library, there is a beautifully written copy in English, on vellum. According to this legend there lived three kings at the time when Christ was born; namely, Melchior, king of Nubia; Balthasar, king of Saba; and Jaspar, king of Tharsis. The first of them offered *gold*; the second, *frankincense*; and the third, *myrrh*.

Tair canwyll vydd cadeiriog
Yn gŵyr ar deirban y grog;
Tri phricaid o'r hendaid hael
Yw tri elvydd tir Elvael;
Tri chorf heb dranc, heb orphen,
I Deilo oedd rhwng dwy lèn;
Tri chorf dros uncorf y sydd
Ucho mwynion Uwch Mynydd;
Tri alarch taer a welym
Tri edn *griff*, tair adain grym;
Tri Ebostol Llys Colwyn,
Tair llaw y medd, trillew mwyn;
Tri dyn, tri blodeuyn da,
Teirdâr ydynt o wyrda;
Tri hael brig Elvael, a'i gwyr,
Teiroes vo i'r tri eryr.

42. *ar deirban*, "upon three prominent or conspicuous parts."

45, 46. *Tri chorf—i Deilo*, "Teilo had three bodies." It appears that there existed a historical legend respecting Teilo, which has been, probably, lost.

48. *Uwch Mynydd* = Elvael Uwch Mynydd.

50. *edn grif* = the griffin, an imaginary animal used in heraldry.

XXVIII.

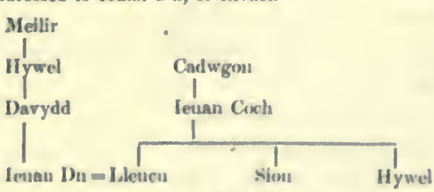
I IEUAN DU AB DAVYDD AB HYWEL AMHEILIR, ELVAEL.

"I have travelled here and there throughout the country, and have seen its wealth; but found none of it for myself. No generous heart did I meet in any place I visited. The land of Elvael, however, is an exception; for therein, and there alone, dwell the generous and the brave; and amongst them Ieuan Du, whose fame for munificence as well as for valorous deeds is blazoned far and near. He suffered not the song of his bard to go unrewarded; wherefore will I record his deeds,—the deeds of him who, lion-like, fought the battles of his country; and conquered as he went along. Ieuan Du is the Arthur of his day; and, like him, possessed himself of Caerlion, and the Round Table. Here also, like him, he feasted his brave companions in arms."

The bard, after this, proceeds to give a description of Ieuan Du's magnificent hall, which was of solid and beautifully worked oak, and how he entertained his friends there; and concludes by complimenting Ieuan Du's wife and children, and by alluding to the great wealth he possessed.

CERDDED y bum y gwledydd
Tra vu 'nhraed gartrev yn rhydd;
Gweled y bum â golwg
Goludoedd drwy 'r gwledydd drwg.
Gweled na chaid eu golud,
Ac nid hael ugain o'u tud;
Gweled yn Elvael haelion,
Gweled nad hael gwlad ond hon.

XXVIII. Addressed to Ieuan Du, of Elvael.



Yn Elvael, ar ein ael ni,
Mae hwyl wèn mae haelioni;
Yn Elvael gavael y gwyr,
Y mae eilwaith y milwyr;
Yn Elvael dir Mael y medd,
Am daro y mae dewredd.
Yno y mae un o'm iaith
A delai ddwy wlad eilwaith;
Ieuan Du hael, amnaïd hydd,
Ydyw evo ab Davydd.

Am hil Hywel Amheilir
Y mae y son drwy 'r pum sir.
Mi a rois yma ar werth
Gerdd i osawg o'r Ddiserth;
Yntau roes ym, nid trwy sòr,
Ei thrigwerth a pheth rhagor.
Llew vu 'n nhrevi Caer Llion
Ac ei wyr ar y *vord* gron;
Gorchvygodd rhanodd y rhain',
Oedd o drevydd, hyd Ruvain;
Disgyblu y bu mòr bur
Ieuan wrtho hen Arthur;
Gorchvygu bu, ac y bydd,
Yn chwe màn yn Uwch Mynydd.

I Ieuan y mae neuadd
I gyd yn un o goed nadd;
Yno y mae yn ei mur
A wresogai wr segur;
Gwres bwyd yn *gyrsau* bydol,
Gwres yr aur, gwers ar ei ol;
Gwres y llyn goris y llaill,
Gwres arian yn grwys eraill.
Ieuan a'i vun wèn evô
A'u rhan i bob rhai yno;
Lleucu lawen lle clywoch
Enwawg hael, verch Ieuan Coch;

Wyr Cadwgon yw hòno,
Wyr i vab Meilir yw vo;
Diareb, mỳn wyneb Non!
Yw daioni y dynion.
Ynt hwy 'n orau 'n eu tuedd
Yn hau aur mâl, yn rhoi medd;
Eu mamau, eu tadau ynt hwy,
Eu broder uwch bro Edwy;
Eu plant hwy vydd *apla* i'n tir,
Eu hwyrion hwy a eurir;
Hwyntau yw'r ddau, antur dda,
Rhag eraill a ragora.

Rhoes Iesu Leucu dan lw,
A llaw hon i'r llew hwnnw;
Rhoes gywoeth yn rhwysg Ieuan,
Ac yn y rhwysg hwn a'i rhan;
Rhoes *denont*, rhoes dai yna,
Rhoes daiar deg, rhoes dir da;
Rhoes aur crwn i hwn a hon,
Rhoed einioes hir i'r dynion.

LLWYTH BLEDDYN AB CYNVYN.

THE TRIBE OF BLEDDYN AB CYNVYN, BEING THE THIRD ROYAL TRIBE.

Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, prince of Powys.

Maredydd = Eva, granddaughter of Ednowain Bendew, one of the fifteen ennobled tribes of North Wales.

Iorwerth Goch (Edward Rufus), lord of Mochnant, grandfather of sir Grufydd Vychan, knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem; and lord of Crugion and Bergedwyn, in Montgomeryshire. Sir Grufydd was called by his countrymen "Y Marchog gwyllt" (the Wild Knight) of Caer Hywel, from his romantic life, and the seat of his residence of this name in Montgomeryshire. The third in descent from him was

Madog, who first assumed the permanent surname of Kynaston, from his place of residence, near Knocking, in the county of Salop.

Jenkin Kynaston, steward of Ellesmere, in 13th Richard II.

Madog Kynaston = ... daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland.
He fell, together with his brother-in-law, *Hotspur*, at the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403.

John Kynaston =

Grufydd Kynaston, = of Stocks.

SIR ROGER KYNASTON.

THE PEDIGREE OF LADY ELIZABETH,

THE WIFE OF SIR ROGER KYNASTON.

Eleanor Holland = Edward Charleton, lord Powys. He was descended from John Charleton, termed Valectus Domini Regis, born in Appley, near Wellington, Salop, in 1268. Created lord Powys, in right of his wife, by Edward II.
widow of Roger Mortimer earl of March, grandson to Lionel duke of Clarence, 2nd son to Edward III.

Jane = Sir John Grey, knight; afterwards lord Powys, in right of his wife.
eldest da. and heir.

Henry Grey = Antigony, the illegitimate daughter of Humphrey, duke of Glocester.
lord Powys. Created earl of Tankerville by Henry V.

Elizabeth = Sir ROGER KYNASTON's second wife.

Humphrey Kynaston, the youngest son, called "The wild Humphrey."

GWAITH

LEWIS GLYN COTHI.

DOSPARTH V.

LLWYTH BLEDDYN AB CYNVYN.

I.

I ROSSER CINAST.

THE drift of this poem is to ask Sir Roger Kynaston, and his lady, Elizabeth Gray, for a complete suit of polished armour for a trooper of the name of Edward Davydd ab Siancyn, of Erbistock near Ruabon, Denbighshire.

YR arglwydd a'r arglwyddes
A wna i'r wlad hon ryw les;

I. Addressed to sir Roger Kynaston, knight, of Hordley; and constable, or governor, of Knocking Garrison; and Middle Castle, in Shropshire.

The family of the Kynastons may trace their descent in an unbroken line of male succession, for about twenty-five generations, from one of the most celebrated of the native princes of Wales upon the eve of the Norman conquest.

Sir Roger was a Yorkist; and, as a soldier, was reckoned one of the most able and illustrious heroes of his time. He was present, mounted "on his white charger" (*ar ei gwerser gwyn*) at the battle of Bloreheath, near Drayton, Shropshire, September 22nd, 1459, under the command of the earl of Salisbury. At this battle lord Audley, the Lancastrian leader, fell, according to the family tradition, by the hand of Roger Kynaston; which is not improbable; for two years after the battle, when the earl of March ascended the throne, under the title of Edward IV., he not only knighted the Squire of Hordley, but also assigned to him the confiscated arms of the fallen Audley, as an honorary addition to his own, which are still borne in the first quarter of the Kynaston shield.

The next engagement at which sir Roger was present was that of Danesmore, when the Herberts fell, as narrated in the *notes* to Dosp. I. 6.

In two years after, on Easter day, April 14th, 1471, sir Roger was found at his post at Barnet. At this battle the earl of Oxford, a Lancastrian,

Maistr *Rosser*, rymus drysor,
Cinast wych acw yn ystôr.
Llaw ei hun dros Wrtun yw,
Llew 'r Mydl a'i holl rym ydyw;
Bliant Powys a'i hantur,
Brig swydd Amwythig a'i mur;
Egin Grufydd y Cinast,
Ag onwayw dur y gwnai *dast*.
Maistr Rosser, ar *gwerser* gwŷn,
Ni âd brad un hyd Brydyn;
Aeth golud drud, mal rhoi treth,
O law Siob i Elisabeth;
Merch *iarll*, a llyma 'r âch wir,
Tanc'rvild yn cau rhyveldir.
Elisabedd vrenhinedd hŷn,
Eigr o Harri Grae hirwyn;

having beaten back the wing opposed to him, saw it necessary to wheel about to strengthen his former position. In doing this, his ensign being a *blazing star* darting forth rays was mistaken, by his own party, for the *rising sun* of king Edward. He was in consequence of this attacked by them, and chased off the field of battle. The mistake could not be rectified; and the Lancastrian army was defeated with the loss of ten thousand men.

The crest of the Kynaston Coat is supposed to have been assumed from this time, and in allusion to the above recited event, namely, an arm in armour crossing the sun with a sword in hand proper.

Motto. Deus est nobis sol et ensis.

The arms taken up by Griffith Kynaston of Stokes were argent a chevron engrailed between three mullets sable.

Sir Roger and his descendants, for several generations, were popular among the bards of their respective periods. When sir Roger was decorated with the "coler wŷn" of knighthood by Edward IV. a grand fete was held on the occasion at the castle of Knocking. At this fete a *Cywydd* was recited by Gutto'r Glyn, a copy of which is still in the possession of the family, accompanied with an excellent English translation and notes by William Maurice, Tŷ Newydd o'r Gynllaith, Llan Silin, in 1672.

Sir Roger was knighted 9th Edward IV; was sheriff of Shropshire 1st—2nd, and 10th—11th Edward IV.; sheriff of Merionethshire, *temp.* Henry VII. Died 11th Henry VII.

His son Humphrey, known to the Welsh on the boarders by the name "Kinast Wyllt," or the wild, was outlawed 6th Henry VII; and pardoned 8th Henry VII; and died in 1534.

We are possessed of several anecdotes current about Humphrey; but the limit allowed for notes will not allow us to introduce them here.

5. *Wrtun*, Overton, on the Dee, in Maelor Saisneg.

6. *Mydl*, Middle, a parish in Shropshire.

9. *Grufydd*, &c. Sir Roger's father.

14. *Elisabeth*, sir Roger's mother.

16. *Tanc'rvild*, Henry Grey, earl of Tankerville, sir Roger's father-in-law.

Wyr y *Dug*, a vu wr da,
O Glowsedr; mŷn bagl Assa!
Elain Owain Cyveiliawg,
Asur holl Bowys y rhawg;
Y wraig hòno a'r Cinast
A rôn' win a'u haur yn *wast*.

Ynt hwy a rydd yn gytûn
O rodd a archer iddyn'.
Edward y sydd yn nodi
Arch i'r rhai'n, a chyrcher hi;
Un cawr Ddavydd ab Siancyn
Arvau wrth warae a vŷn.
Rhan Rhosser rhodder y rhawg
I ryw bost o'r Ebistawg;
Y mae *ystondart* o'r mael
Gaerawg, val gwe o urael;
Mân yw 'r mael mewn aur melyn,
Mwnai a gwlith mwnwgl ynn.
Makfast dur unmab Urien,
Mynwair am y min a'r ên;
Barbed yw cyvled a'r cawg,
Bron gwalch yn wybren gylchawg;
Traian bach ac arian byw,
Gro 'r main o greiriau Mynyw;
Godre capan o'r gwydrin,
Gwe drwy 'r haul o'r gwydr a'r hin.
Cael ym o wlad penadur
Corsied o waith ceiroes dur;
Gan ei vun y dymunwn
Menyg o ia lle main gwn;
Gwraig a ỳr, a gwr gorhof,
Gandleis ym ac yn *deils* hof;

19. *Wyr y Dug—o Glowsedr*, Elizabeth was "a granddaughter of the duke of Glocester."

37. *Mak fast* = make fast.

38. *mynwair*, a coller.

39. *Barbed* = Barbe, the armour of the horses of the ancient knights and soldiers, which covered the neck, breast, and crupper. *Crabb.*

43. *capan*, a cover for the head; helmet; salad.

46. *Corsied*, gorget; a neck-piece of plate. *Ceiroes* = ceirios, cherries.

50. *Gandleis* = gauntlets.

yn deils hof, i. e. layer upon layer.

Dau amrant wedi ymrwym,
Dyrnau rhodd o'r dur yn rhwym;
Dreigiau 'n chwarterau o'r tân,
Dyrnvolau 'r drin o velan;
Cloau dwylaw rhag cael dolur,
Creigiau yn dwyn cregin dur;
Dwyddarn wydr, deuddwrn ydynt,
Delwau o ia, dwylaw ynt.
Ba le mae 'r *gorsied* gaead ?
Mae 'n gwpl wrth y menyg plad.
O'r Mydl, yn rhwym, i Edwart
Draw y dôn' i dòri dart;
Dwyrodd wrth yr un darian,
A dau a'i rhydd yn dair rhan;
V'arglwyddes, veistres yn v'oes,
Maistr Rosser vy meistr eisoes;
Am rodd Cymmro a wyddwn,
Oed dâr i'r arglwydd, ddaed hwn;
Am yr ail, gymmhar Olwen,
Oes Seth i'r arglwyddes wèn.

II.

I OVYN BWA YR AIL WAITH I DAVYDD AB GRUFYDD AB IEUAN VYCHAN, O ABER TANAD.

The bard in this poem thanks David Llwyd for having on a former occasion presented him with a bow and arrow; but which being stolen away from him, he now begs to have another, lamenting at the same time the loss of the former one.

Yr ysgwier colerawg,
Ac a wna rhoi gwin y rhawg;
Davydd Llwyd ev a ddaw llu
Yn d'ôl heb anwadalu; 4
Mab *Grufydd*, dan arabedd,
Ab Ieuan Vychan rhoes vedd.

II. Addressed to David Llwyd ab Griffith ab Ieuan Vychan, of Aber Tanad, Montgomeryshire.

Einion Evell, or the twin, son of Madog ab Maredydd, (ab Bleddyn ab Cynvyn), prince of Powys. Einion lived at Llwyn y Maen, in the parish of Oswestry. He had Cynllaith, after his father, which is a lordship in the parish of Llansilin, Montgomeryshire.
|
Rhun
|
Cuhelyn, of Lloran Ucha', Llansilin.
|
Madog Goch, of Lloran Ucha'.
|
Madog, surnamed *Kyfin*, from Kyfin, a township in the parish of Llan Gadvan, Montgomeryshire, where he had been nursed. He lived at Arth Eryr, in Mochnant uwch Rhaiadr.
|
Ieuan Gethin, of Voelyrch.
|
Ieuan Vychan
|
Grufydd = Gwervyl's second husband. Gwervyl was the daughter of Madog ab Maredydd ab Llywelyn Ddu, of the race of Tudur Trevor or Tudur of the Tribe of the Marches (of England and Wales). Her first husband was Rhys ab Davydd ab Hywel, of Rug, in Edeyrnion, the 6th in descent from Owain Brogyntyn, another son of Madog ab Maredydd, prince of Powys. See her *Elegy* (Dosp. V. 4.).
|
Davydd Llwyd

3—6. *Davydd Llwyd—dan arabedd—rhoes vedd*, "David Lloyd would be full of merriment when dispensing his mead."

Yr hwn a geisio da 'n rhad,
Aed hwnw i Aber Tanad;
Prydydd i Davydd, ni'm dawr,
Ydwyv, Velwas dwy Vaelawr!
Bwa, y mab o Bowys!
I mi a roist ar vy mrys;
Ac ev, peth nid oedd gyviawn,
Lleidr a'i dyg yn lledrad iawn;
Bwa arall, y Barwn!
Sy genyd un hyd a hwn;
Mae vo val na allo neb
Ei dŷnu hyd ei wyneb;
Minnau a'i tŷn, myn Ieuan!
Heblaw 'r glust yn biler glân.
Digri' vydd i'm a divalch,
Gyda pherchen bwa balch,
Annelu 'r un wyalen;
A saethu iwrch â saeth wèn.
Llinyn arno vo yn vân
A osodav o sidan;
Deugorn, wedi eu bendigo,
Arian vydd arno evô.
Gwisgaw braichledr, os medrav,
O arian neu aur a wnav;
Dangos, wrth yved osai,
Y bwa rhodd i bob rhai;
Bwa 'r hin, heb un llinyn,
Y sydd bedwar devnydd dyn;
Y mae ar vy mwa i
Ei liw iawn a'i oleuni;
Lliw 'r tân, ar hyd ei ganol,
Lliw 'r ôd yn well ar ei ol;

8. *Aber Tanad*, the fall of the Tanad into the Vyrnwy (Evyrnwy), near Oswestry. The name of David Lloyd's residence.

33. *Bwa'r hin*, "the rainbow." The bard here compares the colours of his bow to those of the rainbow, which he makes to consist of four colours answering to those of (pedwar devnydd dyn, *viz.*) *fire* (red, or saffron); *air* (yellow, or the colour of the sky at sunset); *earth* (green); and *water* (violet, or blue). The above are the *four* primary colours of the rainbow.

Llinyn gwaith dyn, o'r dinas,
Ar y waell glau o'r lliw glas;
Ei ddau ben, oedd o Binus,
A dry â lliw dwy o'r llus;
Nai ab brawd yw hwn y pren
A vuasai 'n llaw Voesen;
Y mae ev, wrth ymavael,
Yn dri ac un wedi 'r gael;
Y saeth a'r llinyn y sydd,
E droed y bwa 'n drydydd:
Tebyg i'r groes Vendigaid
Yw vy ŷw rhudd pan vo rhaid;
Croes vu i bumoes, lle bo,
A ŷr adwyth i rodio;
Gŷru saeth a wna'r groes hon,
Er gado llawn ergydion.
Gyrav ddatgeiniad, Davydd!
A mydr hwnt am dy ŷw rhudd;
Minnau a ddov lle mynych,
Mab wyd, a gwr mab da gwych;
Mab Cadvan Aber Tanad,
Mab doeth doeth, mab wyd i'th dad;
Mab gwrda! rhoist vwa 'n vau,
Moes weithian i'm y saethau.

42. *lliw dwy o'r llus*, "the colour of bilberries;" violet or blue colour.

57. *Mab Cadvan*, a complimentary epithet to David Llwyd. Cadvan was the son of Eneas Lydewig of Armorica, to whom several churches in Wales are dedicated. He was considered the tutelar saint of warriors.

III.

CYWYDD O OVYN CLEDDYV I DAVYDD AB GUTYN O GROESOSWALLT I LADD GWYR CAERLLEON GAWR.

This poem was written to request, as a gift to the bard, a favourite rapier from David ab Gutyn. The bard declares his object in using the rapier when he becomes possessed of it, namely, that it should be the instrument of teaching better manners to the men of Chester, who had robbed him of his property, a short time previously, for having married the widow of a citizen without the leave of the city magistrates, in conformity with a by law of theirs, which enacted that no citizen's widow should marry a Welshman.

Y llew oedd eurlliw ei wallt,
Sy iso i Groes Oswallt.
Gater Davydd ab Gutyn
I vyw oni êl ev yn wŷn.
Arthur yw wrth roi ei win,
Ac Uthur o Ieuan Gethin.
Un edn Cuhelyn ydyw,
A phen aig o Gyfin yw.
Ivor Hael uwch gwlad Maelawr,
Evrog o Gyveiliog vawr.
Bid vlaenor, dan y goron,
Bowys; ŵyr Davydd ab Sion!

III. Addressed to David ab Gutyn or Griffith, of Oswestry, asking of him a sword with which he might slay the men of Chester.

2. *Croes Owallt*, Oswestry. Oswald, or Oswallt, the Saxon king, was slain in battle by Penda, the Mercian, at Merserfield near Oswestry. Owestry or, in Welsh, Croes Owallt, takes its name from him.

There was also a saint Oswald, who was bishop of Worcester and archbishop of Canterbury. Festival, 29th February.

3. *Gater Davydd ab Gutyn*, David ab Griffith, was brother to David Lloyd, of the last poem; and great grandson to Ieuan Gethin.

Gater = gadawer.

7. *Un edn Cuhelyn*, "a descendant of Cuhelyn." See *Pedigree* (Dosp. V. 2). Cuhelyn rebuilt, in 1230, the mansion-house of Lloran Ucha', in the parish of Llansilin. This mansion has been greatly celebrated by the poets. See *Cambro-Briton*, vol. i. pp. 343, 344.

10. *Evrog* = Evrog Gadarn, son of Mymbyr, the sixth king of Britain; from whom it is said in the British Chronicles, we have the name of Caer Evrog for the city of York. *Here* a complimentary epithet.

I'w deidiau 'dd oedd rym deudir,
Mechain ynt hwy Mochnant hir.
Yr un ŵyr a geidw er neb
Dir Arwndel drwy'r undeb.
Hyd Ddovr val haid i Ddavydd,
Golud Siob a'i glod y sydd.
I'r wlad y mae 'n varchnad vawr,
I dre Oswallt mae 'n drysawr.
Mae 'n haelach haiach ei hun,
No deuddeg o'r da iddyn'.
Ni chai Duw arian anhael,
Nid rhaid ond amnaid ar hael.
Arch i Ddavydd a archav,
Arch ! cyn ei herchi y cav
Nid aur oedd, neu dîr iddaw;
Ond cleddau o d'arvau daw.
Y mae 'n ei gylch, er mwyn ei gil,
Dwrn byr mòr durn a baril;
Y mae pais o'r *garnais* gwỳn,
A *chramp* mal cylch ar impyn;
Mae gwregys forchog gogam,
A chrys o goed a chroes gam;
Wrth y groes, wedi 'r weithiaw,
Y mae yn lled i'm no llaw;
Mae blaen arno vo yn vain
Val nodwydd neu vlaen adain;
Blaen yw val divlaen y *dart*,
Dur awchus yw o drichwart;
Croes wèn rhag rhyw was annoeth,
Croes naid, o'i uncrys yn noeth;

16. *Dir Arwndel*, "Arundel's territory;" or the manor of Oswestry, which was in the possession of the earls of Arundel.

17. *Hyd Ddovr*, "as far as Dover." In these two couplets is an allusion to David's popularity and wealth. It is not improbable but that he may have been at the time a constable of Oswestry castle.

36. *yn lled* = yn lletach.

39. *Blaen yw*, &c. "the point of the keen rapier is like the finest point of a dart; and the length of the blade is two feet and three inches."

Divlaen, a point ending in nothing: a point so fine as to be scarcely perceptible to the naked eye.

40. *trichwart* = trichwarter llath, or three-fourths of a yard.

41. *Croes wèn* (a blessed cross) and, in next line, *Croes naid*, are

Llain las wrth ddarllen ei liw,
Llen wydr val ellyn ydyw ;
Goleu yw hwn val bagl hir,
A gloew ydyw val glodir ;
Lleiddiad val cyllell Iuddew,
A thra llym val ysgythr llew.
Hwn a archav i Ddavydd :
Os yr arch iso a rydd
Eilliaw a wnav, mŷn llaw Non !
Ei holl ieuainc Caerlleon.
Ar bob taiog yr hogav
Asen ddur os yno 'dd av.
Ni ddaw un, hyd ŵyl Ddwynwen,
O dre boeth heb dòri ei ben.
Anavav, od av lle don',
Ugain mil o gŵn moelion.
Y dydd, yn ol diawd win,
Y cafwyv gleddau 'r Cyfin ;
Dolur a wnav a'm dwylaw
Ar y drev anghywir draw.
Bid rho'v ddydd, yn nhrevydd Rhos ;
A Chaer winau ddechreunos.
Bid arnav, od av i'r dydd,
Ladd dwyvil â chledd Davydd.

epithets applied to the rapier, significative of its protecting power against the foe.

61. *yn nhrevydd Rhos*, "in the towns of Rhos." Rhos and Rhyvoniog, parts of Denbighshire. See an account of scuffles between the men of Chester and *Reinallt o'r Twr*, &c. in Pennant's Tour in Wales.

IV.

MARWNAD GWERVYL VERCH MADOG, O ABERTANAD, YN MLODWOL.

THE bard describes the general lamentation that existed, not only among the minstrels, but also throughout the country at large, in consequence of Gwervyl's death. Such, in his opinion, was the excellency of her character, that she was deserving of being canonized, and of pilgrimages being made to her grave.

NID bardd a chwardd na cherddawr,
Pwy nid mab i'r penyd mawr?

IV. An elegy on Gwervyl the daughter of Madog, of Aber Tanad, in Blodwel. See *Pedigree* (Dosp. V. 2.). The bards and genealogists gave her the title of Gwervyl *hael*, or the generous; and her son, of the last marriage, Davydd Llwyd of Aber Tanad, was a favourite with the bards and minstrels of his time.

Gutto'r Glyn says in one of his poems, addressed to this hospitable host of Aber Tanad,—

"A' *ddyw Sul*, ddewis aelwyd,
Ar *ddyw Llun* at Davydd Llwyd!"

Both Gwervyl and her son Davydd Llwyd, were interred in the family vault in the church of Llanymlodwol, now within the county of Salop. GWERVYL hael's first husband was Rhys ab Davydd ab Hywel. See *Pedigree* (Dosp. V. 13.). They had two sons, Hywel and Grufydd. Hywel had a son called Ievan ab Rhys, who was married to Gwenwyvar, daughter and heiress to Eliseu ab Grufydd ab Einion of Rûg; and they had a daughter of the name of Margaret who became possessed of the Rûg property. This Margaret married Pierce Salisbury of Bachymbryd, son of John, son of Thomas Salisbury *hen* of Llewenl, whereby the Salisburys became possessed of Rûg. In this family it continued until it was coveyed to Rowland Pughe, esq. M. D., of Mathavarn, in the county of Montgomery, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Roger Salisbury, esq. Their daughter and heiress, Maria-Charlotte, married Thomas Pryse, of Gogerddan, esq. M. P., for the Cardigan boroughs. Their only son John Pugh Pryse, esq., M. P., died, (aged 30 years.) unmarried, about the year 1768. The Gogerddan estate went to the heir at law, Lewis Pryse, esq. of Woodstock. The mother surviving her son (J. P. Pryse) was again sole heiress of Mathavarn and Rûg. She sold Mathavarn to the trustees of the late sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart., then a minor; and Rûg, and its dependencies, she devised by will to Col. Salisbury of the Guards; and he dying unmarried, in Sicily, during the late continental war, bequeathed the whole to his younger brother Grufydd Howel Vaughan, esq., the present hospitable proprietor.

GWERVYL hael's descendants, by her second husband, were the *Tanats* of Aber Tanat. The Godolphins came into possession by marriage; and a lord Godolphin devised the whole estate to lord Osborne, in which family it still continues. To this branch of the descendants of Gwervyl hael may be added Mrs. Ormsby Gore of Porkington, near Oswestry.

2 *Pwy nid*, &c. "who is not the son of sorrow?"

Mwy a gâr, rhag rhoi arian,
Gair o gerdd no 'r gwr a gân.
Gwae a wnel ganu i wr,
Gwae a urddwyd yn gerddwr.
Planed Madog Amhredydd
A roed yn nghôr Duw yn nghudd.
Mae o wylaw yn Maelawr
Mwy no llyn ar Verwyn vawr;
A chŵyn uchod yn Mlodwol,
Ac yn Rûg gŵyn ar ei hol.
Marwnad Gwervyl verch Madawg
A wna 'r haul yn winau rhawg,
A chŵyn yn Ngwynedd heddyw
A wna y lloer wèn o'i lliw.
Dau gŵyn yn y byd a gad
Yn un cwyn o naw caniad;
Cŵyn rhiain vain a oedd vul,
Cŵyn mawr yw'r cân am Weuryl.
Ni a awn am hon i Wynedd
I brydu val y brawd vedd.
Ychain gwâr Brycheiniawg ŷm,
Neu adar llwch gwin ydym;
Gwnaetham gŵyn yn dwyn y du,
Do, Weuryl! o'i daiaru;
Beunydd vy nhyb i weinion
Y gwnai wyrth Padrig a Non.
Ar ben bedd Dwynwen pob dyn
A gai iechyd wrth gychwyn;
Ar y bedd rhinwedd a rhad
A bair Dwynwen bro Danad.
Rhinwedd, val gwledd Gelyddon,
A vydd i hael ar vedd hon;
Gwin yn rhad, ac enrhydedd,
A gai 'r beirdd ar gŵr ei bedd;

12. *Rûg*, near Corwen, the seat of G. Howel Vaughan, esq.

23. *Ychain* = ychain banog.

24. *adar llwch gwin*, some mythological birds. Dr. W. O. Pughe supposed them to be vultures; but there is no good foundation for the conjecture.

28. *Padrig*, saint Patrick. See *Camb. Biog.*

32. *Dwynwen bro Danad*, "Gwervyl the Dwynwen of the valley of Tanad."

Ofrymen' ddalen, bob ddau,
Neu ddeg, iddi 'n gywyddau.

Tair santes oedd i Iesu
A rhan i Vair o'r rhai'n vu;
Gwenvul o ymyl Gwynva,
Urvul ddoeth a *Gwervyl* dda.
Rhol wèn a ysgrivenav
O riv saint ar vis o hav;
Ac yn ol naw ugain *es*
Enw Gweuryl vy un gares.

Pan vu yn Abertanad,
Er Duw, yn rhoi 'r da yn rhad;
Ni bu o Gymmru wraig well
A'i hewyllys hi wellwell;
Athrawes, rh'om a Throia,
Oedd a dysg i'r gwragedd da.
Anaml wedi ei eni,
Ar ei hol o'i chyvryw hi.
Och Dduw! ddwyn y verch ddwywol
A'n bod ni 'n y byd yn ol.
Nid wyv vyw gan ddystryw 'n ddwys,
Nad byw Enid o Bowys;
Aeth Blodwol ar ei hol hi
Heb haul wèn, heb haelioni;
Aeth Mihangel, ar elor,
A'r wraig hael i euraw'r côr;
Ar ail awr yr aeth i'r wledd,
A Gweuryl i'r drugaredd.

41. *Gwenvul*, a female saint, whose history is not known.

42. *Urvul* = Urddvul = Urvul Santes, the patron saint of Llanervul, in Montgomeryshire, whose feast or wake falls on the Sunday next following the 6th of July. See conjectures respecting her in the Cambrian Register, vol. ii. pp. 371, 372.

45. *Es* = S = sant-*es* = a female saint. *naw ugain es*, "and to the nine times twenty female saints which I could recount, I would add Gwervyl."

V.

I VAREDYDD AB HYWEL AB MORUS, AC I DREV CROES OSWALLT.

THE first portion of this poem is in praise of the town of Oswestry and its inhabitants; and its church. After that Meredith ab Howel is represented as being the principal person in the place, and as having, in his military capacity, the guardianship of the town intrusted to him. Then follows a brief outline of Meredith's pedigree, his character, and popularity as a soldier and patron of the minstrels.

Y drev nis rhov, bedair oes,
Ar y *dís*, neu *gard* eisoes;

V. Addressed to Meredith ab Howel ab Morus, complimenting him and the town of Oswestry.

He held some chief office (see line 15) in the corporation of Oswestry, either that of a constable of the castle, or mayor, or recorder. He had a mansion at Llys Mechain, a township, still bearing the name, in the parish of Llan Armon yn Mechain, now called LlanVechain, about nine miles west by south from Oswestry. He had another mansion at Glasgoed in Cynllaith. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart., is his lineal descendant.

The pedigree, as under, is collected from names and terms used by the bard in the poem. Arms: argent, a chevron sable between three spears head proper.

Gwaithvoed Vawr o Bowys.
*
*
Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, prince of Powys.
*
*
Einion Evell, of Llwyn y Maen, near Oswestry.
*
*
= Ieuan Gethin, of Garth Eryr, in Mochnant

Ieuan Vychan = of Aber Tanad

Morus ab Ieuan Gethin = 3rd son.

Grufydd ab Ieuan = Gwervyl hael. Dosp. V. 4.

Hywel ab Morus = Margaret, da. and coh. of Davydd ab Giwn Llwyd of Hendwr.

Davydd Llwyd. Dosp. V. 2.

Davydd ab Gutyn Dosp. V. 3.

Dumasine = MAREDYDD AB HYWEL.
da. of Richard Ireland son of Roger son of sir John Ireland, knight.

Humphrey Kynaston = Elizabeth
the Wild.

Ni rov ar *dabler* o'r allt,
Nag ar *sies* hen Groes Oswallt.
Gorau undrev ei gwerin,
Gorau un gaer gron ei gwin;
Ai cystal amgylch castell,
Neu a gaid bwrdeisiaid gwell?
Ynddi mae *Marsiandai* 'r *Sieb*,
A chordiad a chywirdeb;
Eglwys yn grwys dan gŵr allt,
Eglwyswyr yn galw Oswallt;
Ni vŷn anneddvod a vu,
Nac amraint; Llundain Cymmru!
I'r gaer vaen y mae 'n vlaenawr,
Y dewrav oll o'r drev vawr;
Macsen i'r gaer wèn ar wàl,
Maredydd gymmhar Idwal;
Hector Hywel ab Morus,
Yniawl iarll o Vechain lys;
O vlaenion cyfion y caid,
Cŷf Einion, a'r cyfiniaid;
Dâr hir o'r Hendwr yw hwn,
Draig ieuanc o du 'r Gïwn;
I enw Rhydderch mae'n berchen,
A thavod doeth Gwaithvoed hen;
Yn y mryd enw Maredydd,
Yn y lle hwn yw enw Lludd.
Llundain o dderw ugain allt,
Wttreswyr yw tre Oswallt;
Beli a wnaeth Gaerllion,
Ab Dyvnwal, val ynys Vôn;
Ac yno 'r oedd bob gan'-wr,
O vilwyr gynt, vil i'r gwr.

2. *dis* = a dice.
gard = a card.
3. *dabler* = Tawlbwrdd, a draught-board.
4. *sies* = a chessboard.
17. *Macsen*, — *Hector*, — *Yniawl*, complimentary epithets applied to Meredith.
20. *Vechain lys* = Llys Vechain.
22. *Cŷf Einion*, &c. the bard here gives Meredith's pedigree as descending from Madog Cyffin, Einion Evell, &c.
24. *Gïwn* = Giwn Llwyd of Hendwr, in Edeyrnion, Meirionethshire.
31. *Beli ab Dyvnwal*, brother to Bran, with whom it is said he reigned jointly, as the 22nd king of Britain.

Mab Hywel, a'r meirch gwelwon,
Yw'r ail hael o'r gaer welw hon;
A'i braich val y bu erioed,
A blaenawr ei phobl unoed;
Hydd yw Maredydd ar wyr,
Aeth yn wr; weithion eryr.
Y gleisiad, ddyw-Gwyl Oswallt,
Ydyw yr hydd, o'r dwr hallt;
Ev yw 'r blaenor rhagorol,
Ei wyr yw aig ar ei ol;
Gwyr meinion, gwyr gwychion gwâr,
Gwyr mawr, a gweywyr marwar;
Saledau is haul lydan,
Swrn teg o isarnau tân
Blesawnt wrth bawl o asur,
Bwäau llaw da; bwyeill dur.
Gradd iw gylch o'r gwyr oedd gall,
O gerddorion gradd arall.
Hwn val hen Vaelgwyn a vu,
Hyn a'i dilyn o deulu;
Ev a eilw ar ei vilwyr,
Ev a dry i'r gwindŷ â'r gwyr;
Ev a dâl dros a yvynt,
Ev a ry *gilt* Ivor gynt;
Maen gwerthvawr mawr hyd y Main,
A muchudd yw yn Mechain;
Un dwrn blaenau Edeyrniawn,
Un cleddau 'r Deau, a'i dawn;
Tŷned ar ol Maredydd
Tyrva y wlad, val trev Ludd;
Tëyrn y drev yw evo,
Trystan ar draian Caer dro;
Tri oed rhoed Duw ar ei wallt,
Tair oes i garw tir Oswallt.

59. *hyd y Main*, a township in Meivod not far from Llys Vechain in Llan Vechain, where the mansion of Meredith was.

64. *trev Ludd*, "the town of Ludlow."

66. *Trystan*, sir Tristram. See *Camb. Biog.*

39. *hydd,—eryr,—gleisiad*, complimentary epithets applied to Meredith.

44. *aig ar ei ol*; sev, ar ol y gleisiad.

48. *isarnau*, pl. of *isarn*, poleaxe: *falx; longa securis*. Dr. Davies.

Isen, isern, iren, (*Ker*, isar, isarn,): iron. Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon *Dict.*

VI.

AWDL DDYCHAN GWYR CAERLLEON AR DDYVRDWY.

This ode, addressed to Reinallt of the Tower, abounds with the most invective language possible directed against the entire inhabitants of Chester. The bard calls loudly for vengeance to fall upon them as a retribution for their cruel conduct in taking away from him all his houshold furniture, and insisting upon his quitting the city; and that, as already mentioned (Dosp. V. 3.), because he had, without previously obtaining leave from the magistrates, married a citizen's widow. "He summons," says Pennant, "the ministry of angels and of devils to his assistance; and pours a profusion of curses on *Caerlleon* and its people. He wishes water to drown, fire to burn, and air to infect the hated place; and that grass may grow in every part, except the sacred edifices, of this habitation of the seven deadly sins." Pennant's Tour in North Wales, vol. ii. p. 400.

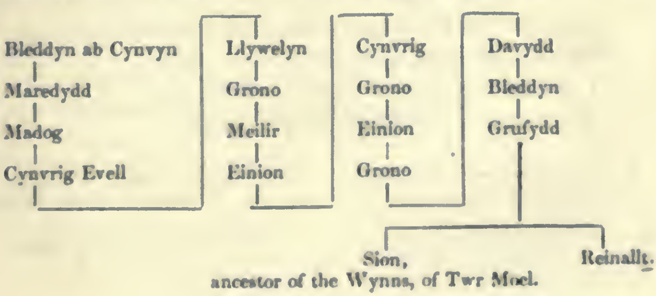
The bard, it appears, did not petition Reinallt in vain for assistance to revenge the injury done unto him; for Yorke (in his "Royal Tribes of Wales") says, that "Reinallt, being ripe for the enterprise, collected his people, went to Chester, and put the citizens, as many as fell into his hands, to the sword."

There is among the Porkington MSS. an imperfect poem extant, beginning thus: "Wyr Einion a'i fòn fynied y Saison," in which the bard thanks Reinallt for his services.

I *Reinallt* mae cledd ar groenyn yn graf
Ab Grufydd ab Bleddyn;

VI. A satire, addressed to Reinallt ab Grufydd ab Bleddyn, of Tower near Mold, inveighing against the inhabitants of Chester.

Reinallt was a Lancastrian; and, according to *Yorke*, one of the six gallant captains who defended Harlech castle, in 1468, against Edward IV. In two pedigrees at Nannau, however, it is recorded that he died, in 1466, at Llanddervel, near Bala, before the surrender of Harlech by David ab Ieuan ab Einion. The following is his pedigree:



Rhag hwnw yn curo cannyn
Y Gaer grach a'i gwyr a gryn.

Crynodd Caerlleon rhag Reinallt, a'i gwyr
Hyd ar gŵr y Velallt;
Crynen' wrth foi i'r Wenallt,
Crynu i gyd eu crwyn a'u gwallt.

Eu crwyn a'u hesgyrn crinion a'u gàrau,
A dŷr gorŵyr Einion;
Yn mhob mangre 'n Nghaerlleon,
Evo a ladd vil a'i òn.

A'i òn, ŵyr Einion, ar ais i daiog
Y dial dwyn vy mhais;
Dwyn o hwn, drygwn ei drais,
Dan ei vawd dwyn a vudais.

Dywllun y mudais o'm delli i Gaer,
Gwell oedd i'm vy nghrogi;
I ddeu-ddiawl dduwiau iddi
Adu mwy o'r da i mi.

Ynddi wedi i mi 'n mhob modd
Roi vy na 'n nghŵr vy neuadd,
Genyv nid oedd ar gynnydd
Dranoeth ond yr ewinedd.

Ol ewin Reinallt, ôl ei weywyr tân,
Yn mhènau tai y bradwyr;
Ol ei ddwrn a laddai wyr
Ar ei chŵr hi, a'i chaerwyr.

Archav i drev Gaer, a'i Maer, a'i mâch,
Oerchwedl i'r dinas mewn dwr bas bach;
I wëydd, i grydd, i grach, eu herddyrn;
A'u hesgyrn cedyrn yn mhob cadach.

7. *y Velallt*, Beeston in Cheshire.

10. *gorŵyr*, as well as *ŵyr*, is not here, as also in other places, to be taken in its literal signification; but as a term of general acceptation, signifying a *descendant*.

29. *dwr bas bach*, "may there be no water in the Dee sufficient to float their craft."

31. *herddyrn*=erddyrn, *pl.* of arddwrn.

I ieuainc, i hen, nid amgenach;
I Gaerlleon Gawr, i vawr, i vach;
I wraig, i vorwyn, i wrach, i *siopwr;*
I wr, i glerwr, ac i gleiriach.

O mynasant vy na mewn naw-sach,
Naw ugain myntai o gwn mantach;
Mynwn pe'u gwelwn hwy 'n gulach o dda,
Yn moel y Wyddva yn ymleddvach.

Y dwr a'u boddo tra vo trev iach,
Y tân a'u llosgo peten' llesgach;
Yr awel a'u gwnel gan' niwlach gwinau,
Ond yr eglwysau, yn dir glasach.

Ilar a'u laddo a Chyvelach,
Y cwn a'u hyso acw yn hawsach;
Y Brenin nevawl, a Brynach, a Non,
A'u gwna hwy 'n ddeillion ac yn ddallach.

Ni bu Vaer yn Nghaer anghywirach,
Ni bu *sersiant* waeth na neb gaethach;
Ni bu haid, ddiawliaid! ddelach eu gwahodd
Ni bu ieir un vodd, na brain veddwach.

Na gwragedd Llundain garnbuteiniach,
Na gwyr un vloneg garn vileiniach,
Na meibion gweinion gwanach yn eu cred,
Na merched ar lled anlladach.

Na llyfaint un vraint, na moch vryntach;
Na chwain un *livrai*, na chwn lyvrach;
Na phlasau cynnrwg, na falsach dynion;
Na thir vwy ladron na threv leidrach.

Ni aned carliaid annhirionach,
Ni weled gwragedd annuwiolach,
Na rhai can vrynted o wyr, haiach Cred;
Na rhai can foled o wythved âch.

45. *Cyvelach*, the patron saint of Llan Gyvelach, Glamorganshire.

47. *Brynach*, a saint to whom there is a church dedicated in Brecknockshire, and another in Glamorganshire; and, according to Fenton, Llan Vernach in Pembrokeshire is dedicated to the same saint.

Pob merch a orwedd wrth ei chyveddach,
Pob morwyn gwr mwyn a gâr Mynach,
Pob gwraig Bwrdais Sais, * * *;
Pob brawd moel * * a gyrch cilvach.

Pob drewi a lyv Wiliam Briach,
Pob drewiant a gânt yn ymgeintiach;
Pob lliwydd a vydd wrth vach o bren îr,
Pob un a vaeddir, pawb yn veddwach.

Trev yw Caerlleon mewn tir aviach,
Trev gwehilyth! byth hwyr y bo iach;
Trev ddig Wyddelig veddalach no'i phwys,
Trev ddwys yn cynnwys gwerin coniach.

Trev y saith bechod heb neb dlodach,
Trev gaerawg vylchawg heb neb valchach,
Trev *Sieb* glothineb a glythynach bryd,
Trev lle cyvyd llyd a phob lledach.

Llawer cell yn hon ddifaith bellach,
Llawer fau ellyll llawer fallach,
Llawer cyw wyth-ryw cyvathrach dan lwyn,
Llawer twyn o vrwyn a chyvrinach.

Llawer mab dan gist a vydd dristach,
Llawer bron gwiddon a vydd gweddwach,
Llawer gwraig Maeler gwammalach wrth gâr,
Llawer cymmhar wâr anniweiriach.

Anniweirion blant anwiredd a wnant,
Yn wyr ac yn wragedd;
Am a wnaethan' â'm hannedd
Cânt hwythau glwyvau gan gledd.

VII.

I SAISON FLINT.

The bard goes to the town of Flint, on a Sunday, to be present at a wedding feast, which, according to custom, was held on that sacred day. When he arrived at the destined place, the bridegroom and others of the company, to his great astonishment and chagrin, rudely interrupted him as he was reciting an epithalamium ode prepared for the occasion. But this was not all; for he had the mortification to find that the company preferred a tune on the bagpipe to the recital of his poetry. Accordingly, there was a great outcry made for the appearance of William Bibydd, the bagpipe player; who, on his coming forward, was loudly cheered. The bard's vivid description of William making his way, or rather hobbling along, towards the platform, with his stick in one hand, and pressing his bagpipe to his bosom with the other, is excellent; and not less so is his description of the bagpipe and of William's playing, which was accompanied, on the part of William, with many and whimsical gesticulations.

Daethym ddywsul diwethav
(Dyn wyv a luniodd Duw Nav)
I dre ddwbl, gaer gwbl-gwyrgam,
Y Flint, a welwyv yn flam;
Lle 'r oedd neithiawr (heb vawr vedd)
Sais aneglur, Seisnigwledd.
Ar oddeu cael yr oeddwn
Herwydd creft hoewrodd crwn;
Dechreuais, frystais yn fraeth,
Ganu awdl i'r genedlaeth;—
Gwatwaru, llysu vy llais;
Govid yno a gevais.

Hawdd gan borthmyn haidd ac ŷd
Vaddau vy holl gelvyddyd;
Ac am vy ngherdd y chwerddyn',
Parod gan hawl, prid geny' hyn.

VII. A satire on the town of Flint.

Sôn am bys Wiliam Beisir,
Sôn o'r ail am dail i'w dir;
Galw i'r vainc, gwaelwr a vydd,
O bawb am Wiliam Bibydd;
Dyvod o hwn, devawd hawl,
Ger bron, nid val gwr breiniawl,
A chôd leddv, val perveddvaich,
Wrth fòn! rhwng ei vron a'i vraich.
Hyllu, sŷn dŷnu, swn dwg;
Rhwth gaul, a rhythu golwg;
A throi ei gorf yma a thraw,
A chwyddo'r ddwyvoch eiddaw;
Chwerw voes! chware â'i vysedd
A chroen glwth i chwerwon gwledd:
Yn mysg rhwtian, 'mysg rhawter,
Tynu ei glôg val tin y glêr;
Froeniaw bu; frwynaw â'i ben
Ydd ydoedd at ei ddiden.
Ail sud i varcud yw vo,
Abl awydd i bluo;
Chwythu o'r cranc, chwith yw'r cri,
Chwyddo 'r gôd a chrochweiddi;
Gwaedd hunlle 'n lladd gŵydd henllom,
Gwaedd gast drist greg, dàn gist grom.
Gerwingest i grio ungerdd,
Gwythi ceg yn gwthiaw cerdd.
Llais garan yn llaes gery,
Gŵydd o vrat yn gwaeddi vry;
Gavr yw un llais gyvran llôg,
Glwyvus aviachus veichiog.

Gwedi darvod, gwawd oerverch,
Gwichlais hon gochelai serch.
Cael *fis* o Wiliam, cael fa;
Lardies nid o law wrda;
Ceiniogau, lle'u cynnygian',
Ac weithiau 'r dimeiau mân;

40. *fis*, a fee. 50. *Lardies* = largess; a present.

A'm gollwng yn drablwng draw
O'r goegwledd yn wr gwaglaw.
O ddivriv rhov ddïovryd
I Flint gaeth a'i phlant i gyd;
Ei fwrn vaith val ufern vydd,
A'i phobl Seisnig a'i phibydd;
Vy holl weddi vo'u lladdiant,
Vy melltith i'w plith a'u plant;
Diau ym oes od âv mwy,
Iddi eilwaith na ddelwy'.

57. *Ei fwrn vaith*, "its vast furnace." Flint, even in the bard's time, was famous for its furnaces for smelting lead ores.

61. *Diau ym oes*, &c. "Verily, should I in my lifetime *happen* to go to *Flint* again once more; may I never afterwards visit the place."

VIII.

I PHYLIB AB RHYS, O GENARTH, YN NGWRTHEYRNION; A GWENLLIAN EI WRAIG, MERCH OWAIN GLYNDWR.

THE bard, after giving an outline of the pedigrees of the families to which Philip and his wife belonged, proceeds to say of himself:—

"As a vessel directs its course to the haven, its place of destination; so do I, in like manner, direct my eyes towards Cenarth as the haven where I long to be. And as the magnetic needle of the mariner's compass ever points to the north; so do I also constantly look towards Cenarth the polar star of my attraction."

Y gwr a'r pedwar gorŵydd,
A'i *gwrs* ev oedd garu swydd;
Phylip ab Rhys gŷf haelwych,
Fèl yw ei gorf hael a gwych.
Un o wraidd yw hwn a'i ràn
O achoedd Phylip Vychan;
Carw 'n rhoddi da yn ddioed,
Calon Gwrtheyrnion a'i throed;
Wyr Ieuan Llwyd rho'i win llawn
Vlaenorav o Lŷn Aerawn.
Ev a ŵyr yn ei vawredd,
Wyr Ieuan Moel, rànu medd.
Ni bu lesg yr un o'i blaid,
No'i hŷn ev a'i henaviaid;
No'i ev a'i henvam evo,
No'i dad a'i vam, no'i dud vo;
Mab yn nghyvraith, o thraithir,
I'r hen Gwyn vu 'n rhanu gwir.

VIII. Addressed to Philip ab Rhys, of Cenarth; and his wife Gwenlliant, daughter of Owain Glyndwr. Cenarth is in Gwrtheyrnion in the parish of St. Harmon, Radnorshire.

18. *hen Gwyn* = Grufydd Varwn Gwyn, ancestor of Owain Glyndwr.

Gwenlliant i'w veddiant vo
O Sycharth, a droes ucho;
Y gwe lawnt o Owain y Glyn,
Ac unverch yw o Gynvyn;
Aur tawdd yw o gorf Llawdden,
Edau aur ydyw o Wèn,
O Aron o Veirionydd
Eigr yw a ddaeth val gwawr ddydd.
Merch hael o Rufydd Maelawr
Draw a merch Rhodri Mawr.
Hon yw bonedd ein hynys,
Pwy yw 'r ail? Phylip ab Rhys.
I'm cartrevig yn trigo,
Enyd vum i o'i dai vo.
Madws i'm val am dai *Sieb*,
Adrev yno droi v'wyneb.
Ac unvodd am hil Cynvyn,
Wyv vi a'r llong ar vôr llyn;
Ei phen vydd a'i gwŷdd i gyd
I'r *havn* ac i'r tir hefyd.
Un o nôd wyv a'r nodwydd
Yn y blwch, er yn ddyn blwydd;
A'i phen lle mae'i *Diemwnt*
Yn arwydd hyd y Nordd hwnt.
Neuadd Phylip yn ŵyal
Yw Gogledd medd ac aur mâl;
A'm pen i'w lys vwynwen vo,
Drwy Wynedd a dry yno.
E ràn Gwenllian o'r llys,
Ar ei law, aur i Lewys.
Ni bydd heb roi gwin o bib,
Yr un fael o ran Phylib.

20. *Sycharth*, Owain Glyndwr's residence, in the parish of Llansilin. See Cambro-Briton, vol. I. pp. 459–461.

22. *o Gynvyn*, Glyndwr was lineally descended from Bleddyn ab Cynvyn.

27. *Rufydd Maelawr*, an ancestor of Glyndwr, fourth in descent from Bleddyn ab Cynvyn.

49. *gwin o bib*, "wine from the wood."

Phylip vydd llywydd pob Llan,
Ac un llywydd Gwenllian.
Iddynt y canav weddi,
A gwin a vydd a ganav vi;
Iddynt hwy ydd wyv weddïwr,
A wna gwawd i Wèn a'i gwr;
Iddynt hwy ydd êl dwyoes
Wedi ydd êl y drydedd oes.

IX.

MARWNAD RHYS AC OWAIN, MEIB PHYLIP AB RHYS, O GENARTH.

"It distresses me to think that I now tread upon the ground beneath which both Rhys and Owain lie. Ah! it is but too true, the grave is the end of all flesh, of the lowly as well as of the proud. The two brothers are gone to their long home; so that Cenarth is turned into a house of mourning, and the much frequented Sycharth hath ceased to be a house of mirth. The country is sad on account of their death; and the bards weep over their grave, for they were warriors who befriended the Awen."

Rhys, Owain rymus val yr ôn, o bryd
Llaw a braich Sain Harmon;
Aeth y rhai'n o Wrtheyrnion,
I wlad nev i weled Non. 4

Och, Non a Charon! Och, Iorys! o'i gôr,
Am geirw Phylip ab Rhys;
Och fi! 'r Iesu; Och, Vreusys!
Rodiaw gro ar eu dau grys. 8

Deugrys, heb lewys, i'r bobl wâr hirion,
Yw hiraeth a galar;
Dwybais o ddwyais y ddâr,
Dau ŵn o nev a daiar. 12

Daiar yw diwedd divalch, balch, a'u bedd;
Dialedd rhyvedd ydyw dwyn Rhys!
Owain y ieuav, hwn a'r brawd hynav
Vu'r haelav, penav, val pren Pinus. 16

IX. An elegy upon Rhys and Owain, the sons of Philip ab Rhys, of Cenarth.

Arms: 1 and 4 or lion regardant argent: 2 and 3 or party per pale and chevron azure, a lion regardant sable.

5. *Caron*, saint, to whom Tregaron church, in Cardiganshire, is dedicated.

Iorys, St. Iorys, to whom was dedicated the church of St. Iorus in Cwmwd Glyn Ogwr, Glamorganshire.

7. *Vreusys* = Ffreusys, saint Francis, the founder of the Franciscan order of friars.

9. *Deugrys* = dau amdo.

Nid llawen Cenarth heb weilch Deheubarth,
Na Sycharth buarth y ddwy Bowys;
Nid tir heb wirawd; nid trev heb ddevawd;
Nid parawd dyrnawd heb vawd, heb vys.

Mae gwlad y tad hael heb dda, heb ddwyael;
Heb ei dwy avael, heb ei deuvys;
Gwr a oedd, a gwraig, wàn am ddau benaig;
Ac o roi dwygraig ar eu deugrys.

Dwy vawd i Vedwyr oeddynt lueddwyr,
Dau eryr mur gwyr, val hen Gyrys;
Dwylaw eu deulan; dau dŵr; dwy darian;
Deuvan, dwy winllan, o'r un wenllys.

Hwyntau ill deuoedd dros dwr, dros diroedd,
Oedd Ludd i viloedd, a Llevelys;
Broder am brydu i veirdd yn rhoi vu,
Val bu i Gymmru Uthr ac Emrys.

Llev ar Dduw nevol a wnawn a ni 'n ol,
Llevain olynol ar ol yr ys;
Llewod Gwenllian nevoedd a novian';
Ill dau yr aethan' i'r Llàn o'r llys.

Deuwyr oedd diriawg; deusant i D'wysawg;
Dau osawg vreiniawg; plwyvau 'r ynys;
Dwywlad a deulan dìr oedd eu dwyran;
Nev weithian yw rhan Owain a Rhys.

18. *Sycharth buarth*, &c. "Sycharth, the place of resort for the inhabitants of the two portions of Powys:" namely, *Powys Vadog* and *Powys Wenwynwyn*.

25. *Dwy vawd i Vedwyr*, "Bedwyr's two thumbs were each of them a host of warriors:" a compliment to the great personal strength and courage of Rhys and his brother Owen.

Bedwyr, the son of Pedrog, was a celebrated warrior, and lived in the former part of the sixth century. He is styled the supreme of the three crowned chiefs of battle, who were Trystan, Huail, and Cai. *Camb. Biog.*

34. *yr ys* = yr ydys.

X.

CYWYDD I OVYN DILLAD A GWELY GAN BEDAIR O WRAGEDD.

THIS poem furnishes another proof of the state of destitution into which the bard was reduced through the conduct, as has been already noticed, of the inhabitants of Chester. He had been plundered by them of all his furniture, so that he had not even a bed of his own to lie upon. He therefore, in this poem, appeals to the generosity of four ladies, hoping that between them they would kindly furnish him with a good sized bed and plenty of bedclothes.

PEDAIR gwragedd bucheddol,
Pedair, ni wnair un yn ol;
Pedair Mair, dan rwym urael,
Pedair Non sain Harmon hael.
Llawen vydd *Gwenllian* verch
Owain hen; awn i'w hanerch;
Merch tywysog vreiniog vro,
O'r Cenarth yw 'r wraig hono.

Eva yw 'r llall vry, a'i llyn,
Uchel ael *verch Lywelyn;*
Enid Rhicart ab Einion,
Un o hil Llawdden yw hon.

Mallt verch Ivan Vychan vydd
Moliannus, yn Maelienydd
Elystan, yn Llan Anno;
Hon yw y verch o'i hun vo.

X. Addressed to four ladies, soliciting them to present the bard with a bedstead and bedclothes. See *notes* to Dosp. I. 31; and Dosp. V. 6.

The four ladies to whom the bard wrote were,

5. *Gwenllian*, daughter of Owain Glyndwr, wife of Philip ab Rhys. (Dosp. V. 8.)

9. *Eva*, daughter of Llywelyn, wife of Rhicart ab Einion. (Dosp. IV. 17. 47.)

13. *Mallt*, daughter of Ivan Vychan, of Llan Anno, Radnorshire. In this parish are to be seen the remains of Castell Tiboeth.

Elen Llwyd ar a weloch,
Dda ei gair, *verch Rufydd Goch;*
Gwin gwŷn, a gynau, a gaid
Gan Esyllt y Gwennhwysiaid.

Llawen os adwaen ydym,
Llyna bedair gwreigdda grym;
Yn y byd ni wn bedair,
A'u rhoi 'n un, a rhai'n un air.
Wrth y rhai'n o Wyrtheyrnion
Y dysg mil hyd Wysg a Mon.
Drysau eu pedair neuadd,
Dros y byd, yw drws y badd.
Ym nid oes, mŷn iad Oswallt!
Lai no medd Elen a Mallt;
Gwyrdd Eva wreigdda a ran;
Gwin yn llaw, gan Wenllian.
Ar y rhai'n ydd wyv mòr hy,
Chwe gŵyl, ag erchi gwely;
Gwely yw ym, pan vwyv glav,
Ni âd hirnych haint arnav:
Ym y bydd lle mae ei bwys,
Gorf ëawg a orphowys.
Y nos y câr vy nisyn
Vwrw ei led ar gylched gwŷn;
Cysgu awr, o ewsg erov,
Esdynu uwch sidan ov.
Tew o led, *motley* ydyw;
Tyner rhag y tanrew yw;
Lle meddal, mal y plu mân,
Lle esmwyth oll i *hwsman.*
Dis ysgwar o gadas gwŷn,
Dòr uchel rhwng dau erchwyn;

17. *Elen Llwyd,* daughter of Griffith Gough.

20. *Esyllt,* the name of several illustrious ladies.

39. *vy nisyn,* a fondling term for *vy newis un.* The bard here alludes to his little boy who died when he was five years old.

42. *sidan ov,* silk that has not been worn.

47. *Dis ysgwar,* diamond or lozenge-shaped figures.

Erw o ddillad werdd wellwell,
Allawr gwsg yn llawr y gell.
Pob peth llian a brethyn,
Pob pali gwyrdd, pob plu gwŷn.
Ar hwnw pan vo hirnos
Y gwnair hûn Vaelgwn yn Rhos.

Mal Eli myvi a'i medd,
Mal Enoc drugain mlynedd;
Ar hwn ni welwn un nos
Weledigaeth lud agos;
Na seithugiaeth beth ni bydd,
Na breuddwyd un boreuddydd;
Naill yr wyv ai 'n allawr Rôn,
Ai y'ngwely 'r engylion.
Hwy roddant, bedair santes!
Ym wely sant mal y *sies;*
A'r càn o'u pedwar annedd,
A'r aur mawr a'r cwrw a'r medd;
Ac arian, a thân, a thŷ,
Gan' gwyl; a gwin a gwely.

54. *hûn Vaelgwn*, a proverbial expression for "a long nap."

XI.

MARWNAD GWENLLIAN, MERCH OWAIN GLYN DWR, GWRAIG PHYLIP AB RHYS, O GENARTH.

In this poem the bard bears high testimony to Gwenllian's attention to the poor; and, speaking of her personal charms, he styles her, Gwenllian of the golden lock; and, Gwenllian of the hue of the drifted snow. He mentions her father, Owain Glyndwr, as being once a powerful prince, having the whole of Wales under his command, with forty dukes for his allies; and that he, in his old age, supported sixty-two female pensioners. He next mentions, by name, Gwenllian's two sons; and again speaks of her liberality, and that of her generous husband. And, recalling to mind the many kind friends he had lost, he says, "If I had a tongue made of steel, and lungs of brass; and were I able to lament them continually, I should never lament them sufficiently."

Y wraig a oedd aur ei gwallt,
O ryw hyddod y Rhuddallt;
Llawen vu Wenllian verch
Owain hen, Duw 'n ei hanerch! 4
Nid rhyvedd i'r Mawredd maith
Euraw gwenlloer o Gynllaith.

Y iaith, er ban aeth i'r bedd,
O'i thir a aeth i orwedd; 8
Diogach bellach i'r barth,
Y daw gweiniaid i Genarth.
Neuadd oedd newydd iddi,
O vyrddau trev yr oedd tri. 12
Mi a gawn i'm o Genarth
Arian ar bob rhan o'r barth;

XI. An elegy upon Gwenllian, daughter of Owain Glyndwr; and wife of Philip ab Rhys of Cenarth.

2. *Rhuddallt*, Grufydd o'r Rhuddallt, in Rhiwabon, was ancestor of Owain Glyndwr.

5. *Mawredd maith*, "the Majesty supreme;" the Deity.

3–6. *Llawen vu*, &c. In this passage Gwenllian is called the daughter of Owain of Cynllaith. Sycharth, Owain Glyndwr's residence, was in the lordship of Cynllaith Owain in Llansilin.

Ar bob troedvedd cyveddach,
A hyn a wnai hen yn iach.
Yn ei llaw i Wenllian
Y rhoesant hwy air Sant Ann.
Nid oedd Wenllian annoeth,
A Gwen oedd dda ac yn ddoeth.
A da oedd leuad Owain,
A goreu 'n mysg aur a main.
A'i thad oedd D'wysawg cadarn,
A holl Gymmru vu 'n ei varn;
Talu i'n, rhoi mettel yn rhaid,
A wnai 'ddeugain o Ddugiaid;
A thalu y bu, cyn y bedd,
Drugain a dwy o wragedd.

Llewod y sydd i Wenllian,
A gwyr o'i hil a gai eu rhan.
Maredydd, Davydd, goed ôn!
Mae'm obaith am ei meibion.
Un hynt Owain eu hendad,
Ydynt dan adain eu tad.
Bu'n Nghenarth, bu'n Sycharth sôn,
A thrueni 'Ngwrtheyrnion.
Bu'n dolev bob un dilys,
Bu bob rhai, Phylip ab Rhys!
Gwenllian oedd lliw 'r waneg,
A'i phriod oedd â friw deg.
Un ŵyl uchel ni lechynt,
Na dydd gwaith nac undydd gynt.
Yn un hwy a roen' enyd
Rodd Basc a harddai y byd.
Rhodd Nadalig is brig bron,
Rhodd ail ormodd ŵyl Armon.

A bod i'm davod o'r dur,
Heb un llev, heb un llavur;
A'm calon a'm bron o bres,
Ac yn vaen gwŷn y vonwes;

Ni pharhawn mwy no 'r gawnen,
I gwynaw pawb âg un pen.
Duw a ethol y doethion,
Minnau sydd val briwydd bron.
Gwenllian, mal gwinllan medd,
Vu Luned vul o Wynedd.
A Iesu vo cynnwyswr
I Luned wèn o Lyn Dwr!

XII.

I GRUFYDD AB RHYS AB IEUAN O EDEYRNION, YN MEIRIONYDD.

Griffith ab Rhys is addressed as possessing powerful influence in the vale of Edeyrnion, and as a person whose private worth was highly appreciated. He, as well as his wife, is represented as being given to hospitality; and as emulating, the one with the other, in acts of munificence.

Y tëyrn, mal traian Mon,
O dëyrnas Edeyrnion;
Grufydd, vwa prudd, vab Rhys,
Vab Ieuan ran o'r ynys;
Galw Dervel o *Lywelyn*
Ddu, vy mharch, ydd wyv am hyn.
Ei blant a alwant, un wedd,
Derw Llan Drillo o wynedd;
O'u blaen yntau a blànwyd
O vrig oll hen Veirig Llwyd.
Evo yn gymmhwys, o phwysir,
A bwysa ŵyth o bob Sir;

XII. Addressed to Griffith ab Rhys ab Ieuan, of Edeyrnion, Meirionethshire. Griffith ab Rhys had his patrimony and residence at Crogen, on the Dee, in the vale of Edeyrnion. The mansions of the tribe of Owain Brogyntyn, now Porkington, were thickly studded in this vale, namely, at *Crogen*, *Rûg*, *Hendwr*, *Dol y Glesyn*, *Maesmor*, &c. Griffith ab Rhys's wife was *Annes verch Hywel*, of the sept of Grufydd Goch, and also descended maternally from the Coetmors of Nant Gonwy. The line of descent from Owain Brogyntyn, as here presented to the reader, is from a MS. of the year 1697. From Griffith ab Rhys to that date *Crogen* continued in the possession of the same family, the last proprietor named being Morgan Lloyd. It afterwards passed through several hands by sale and purchase, and is now the property of lord Ward, whose father came possessed of it on the demise of the late viscount Dudley and Ward, who purchased the estate of Bell Lloyd, esq. This poem, and the two succeeding ones, are addressed to three several persons, descendants of Owain Bro-

Nid da dim o'r tu y daw
Heb ei osawd i'w bwysaw.
O'r mŵn gwyllt, o'r main a gav,
Yr aur tramawr yw 'r trymav ; 16
Ei driphwys, a'i ddaed Rufydd,
O aur a dâl ar y dydd.

gyntyn, who dwelt in the three several mansions of Maesmor, Crogen, and Branas, at the same time, and bearing the same name.

Owain Brogyntyn, son of Madog ab Maredydd, prince of Powys.
|
Ierwerth, inherited half of Edeyrnion after his father.
|
Grufydd
|
Davydd
|
Davydd
|
Llywelyn Ddu, named in the poem, (line 5th).
|
Ievan
|
Rhys
|
Grufydd ab Rhys ab Ievan = Annes verch Hywel.
|
Hywel
|
Thomas
|
Morgan Llwyd
|
. . . . . . Llwyd
|
Morgan Llwyd, of Crogen, about the year 1590, being *thirteen* descents from Owain Brogyntyn, reckoning 30 years to a generation.

2. *Edeyrnion*, a comot of ancient Meirionydd, now a hundred. Its main portion is the beautiful valley of the Dee from the boundary of Penllyn, above Llan Ddervel, down to the boundary of Denbighshire, below Corwen. It was once the patrimony of Edeyrn, one of the numerous sons of Cunedda Wledig.

Llywarch Hen, in his Elegy on Cynddylan, has a reference to this district, of which he says,

Gwartheg Edeyrnion ni buant gerddenin,
A chan neb nid aethant yn myw (tra vu byw)
Gorwynion, gwr o Uwchnant.

5. *Dervel*, an honorary epithet to Grufydd ab Rhys.

8. *Llan Drillo*, one of the seven parishes in Edeyrnion. The church is dedicated, according to *Bonedd y Saint*, to Trillo ab Ithel Hael o Lydaw. Trillo was, probably, one of those who accompanied Cadvan to Wales.

17. *Ei driphwys*, &c. "he is worth three times his weight in gold any day."

Trywyr a bwysai 'r trihael,
Bys i hwn a bwysai hael.
Ewin bys un a bwysa,
Ei law a'i ddwrn a dâl dda.
Rhodded gwinwr cyfredin,
O'r eiddew gwyr, arwydd gwin;
A vŷn ei gael ev i'n gŵydd
Troi a ŵyr at yr arwydd.
I dai Rufydd, o deirfordd,
Troi a wnawn i tu ar Nordd;
Dau sin wrth ei dŷ y sydd,
I wàn ac i awenydd;
Sin dynion gweinion o gàn
Sin i arall sy'n arian.
Saith gant o dai Sant Antwn,
Mwy sydd ar un maes i hwn.
A'r ddau a bair roddi bwyd
A gynnalian' gan aelwyd.
Grufydd maen muchudd a medd
Ail i *Annes* haul wynedd,
Merch Hywel, er a weloch,
A ddaw o gŷf Grufydd Goch.
Pan gad wedi 'thad a'i thaid
Y caed Mair o'r Coedmoriaid.
Pibau organ a ganant
Yn gytun val y gwna tant;

19. *trihael*=y tri haelion; sev, *Nudd*, *Rhydderch*, a *Mordav*.

24. *eiddew gwyr*=eiddew gwyrdd, green ivy. Ivy for a sign of a bunch of grapes. *Lewis Morris*. Green Ivy over the door of a house, when the bard wrote, was indicative of there being wine for sale within.

31. *sin*, see Dr. W. O. Pughe's *Dict.*

33. *Sant Antwn*, St. Anthony, a native of Florence, was born in the year 1389. Before his elevation to the bishopric of Florence, he was prior of the Dominican convents (saith gant o dai Sant Antwn) at *Rome*, *Naples*, *Gaieta*, *Cortona*, *Sienna*, *Florence*, *Pistoia*, *Fiessoli*, and some other places in Italy.

42. *Mair o'r Coedmoriaid*, that is, Annes of the family of Coetmors was a saint Mary. *Coedmawr*, an ancient mansion, commonly called *Coetmor*, near Llan Degai, in Arvon. The family took the surname of Coetmor; of whom was Hywel Coetmor, buried at Llanrwst. See *Pennant's* Tour in Wales. A son or grandson of Hywel Coetmor sold Gwydir to an ancestor of sir John Wynn, bart., the historian.

Mòr gytun yw 'r vun veinael
I roi rhodd a'i heryr hael:
Hwn a rydd tra vo hinon,
Erchi rhoi arch a ŵyr hon;
Gantho vo y ca' wahodd,
Genthi hi, er hyn, ganwaith rodd;
Grufydd yn rhoi 'vudd yw vo,
Y hi Annes yw hòno;
Nid oedd o egin deuddyn
Rai mòr hael a'r Cymmry hyn.
Ni ddêl oedran i anhael,
Nid â yn hen ond un hael;
Y ddâr vydd hŷn no'r dderwen,
Ivor Hael a vu wr hen;
Grufydd i oed Nudd vo nes,
Aed yr un oed ar Annes.

XIII.

I GRUFYDD AB RHYS AB DAVYDD AB HYWEL, O DINMAEL.

THE bard opens his poem by giving an outline of Griffith's pedigree. He then states that no obstacle, such as the difficulties of surmounting *Pimlymmon*, *Cader Idris*, and other places, should deter, or prevent, him from paying a visit to one who was so illustriously descended; one whose house was ever open, and himself as munificent as an Ivor, or a Mordav. He next observes the harmony of mind, as well as the affectionate and mutual attachment, that existed between Griffith and his wife; and concludes by recounting several instances of their munificence.

XIII. Addressed to Griffith ab Rhys ab Davydd ab Hywel, of Dinmael, Denbighshire.

Owain Brogyntyn
|
Bleddyn, he had Dinmael for his portion.
|
Owain
|
Grufydd = ... daughter of Grufydd Varwn gwyn, of Castell Dinas Brân.
|
Hywel = Angharad, da. of Cynvrig Sais, from Edwin prince of Englefield.
|
Davydd = Angharad, da. of Rhys ab Robert, from Ednyved Vychan.
|
Rhys = Gwervyl, da. of Madog ab Maredydd, of the tribe of Tudur Trevor. See Dosp. V. 2. and 11.
|
GRUFYDD AB RHYS AB DAVYDD = Margaret, merch Robyn ab Grufydd Goch, *äeyres* of Tudur y Glyn (in line 48).
|
Robert = Margaret, da. of Henry Salisbury of Llawesog: issue 10 sons and 5 daughters, all married.
|
Robert Wynn = Mali, da. of Davydd Llwyd of Glan y Llyn.
Pierce Maesmor, of Maesmor, in Dinmael. = Lowry, da. of Cadwaladr Prys of Rhiwlas.
|
Cadwaladr = Gwen, da. of Maredydd ab Gronwy of Dyfryn Aled.
|
Pierce = Magaret, da. of Sion Aer Conwy.
|
Robert = Jane, da. of Nicholas ab Edward, Garth Lwyd.
|
John Maesmor, living in 1679. = Catherine, da. of Humphrey Hughes, of Gwerklas.
|
Robert Maesmor, son and heir. = Anne, da. of Thomas Pryse of the Giler family.

Eventually, the heiress of Maesmor, about the year 1775, or from that to 1780, married Edward Lloyd, esq. of Trevnant, in Montgomeryshire, in which family the estate still remains.

Yr hwn a elwid Ivor Hael,
Neu ei unmab, sy 'n Ninmael;
Grufydd, Nudd awenyddion,
Ab Rhys, nid haelach mab bron,
Wyr *Davydd* â'r gair divas,
Ab Hywel, wych yn mhob Plas.
Rhad Madog Amharedydd,
Ddoe a roed yn ei ddau rudd;
Gynt, i Owain Brogyntyn,
Wedi rhoi ei dir ei hun;
Gwr oedd ar gwareu iddaw,
Grufydd wych o'i gorf a ddaw;
Cyvarwydd y cyveiriwn
O'r Deau hir i dai hwn;
Dros Bum Llumon o'r vron vry,
Dros Gader Idris gwedy;
O Garno dros Glegyrnant,
Dros y Waun wèn, uwch Drws y Nant;

2. *Dinmael*, a lordship in Denbighshire. Llys Dinmael was, probably, Griffith's mansion.

4. *mab bron* = mab gwraig = mab bron ei vam.

7. *Madog Amharedydd*, ab Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, the father of Owain Brogyntyn. Madog had Edeyrnion and Dinmael for his portion.

15. *Pum Llumon* = Pum Llumman, the mountain of Pimlymmon, so called from its having five summits, on each of which there was a beacon erected.

17. *O Garno i Glegyrnant*, Carno is a parish in the comot of Uwch Coed, in the hundred of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. In this parish were fought two bloody battles. The *first* between Ieva and Iago, sons of Idwal Voel, at the head of an army consisting of Northwallians, on the one hand; and their cousins, the sons of Howel Dda, at the head of Southwallians on the other. This took place in the year 940. The contest was for the absolute sovereignty of the whole of Wales; and in the battle Ieva and Iago were the victors. The second battle of Carno took place in the year 1077, between Grufydd ab Conun, grandson of the above Iago; and Trahaern ab Caradog, the reigning usurper of the crown of Gwynedd. Grufydd was victorious; and kept possession of the principality for 57 years, through various vicissitudes of fortune. These battles at Carno have been transferred by some writers to Mynydd Carno, in Brecknockshire, where a bloody engagement took place in the year 948, between Rhodri Molwynog and Ethelbald the Mercian, when the former claimed the victory. The waters of the Usk proved fatal to the cause of Ethelbald; for as many of the Mercians as endeavoured to make their escape through the flood were swept off and drowned.

Clergyrnant, a rivulet in Llanbrynmair. Its name, signifying *a stony brook*, is derived from *clegyr*, rocks; stones.

18. *Drws y Nant*, is situated midway between Dolgelley and Bala.

I dir y paun, drwy dŷ 'r porth,
I dai Rufydd a'i driphorth;
Ar y rhai'n, dan bwys v'einioes,
Na phorthor, na dôr nid oes.
Ivor, yn amser Davydd,
Wedi rhoi y byd o aur rhudd;
Duw a ddaeth ato 'n rhith dyn
I roi mil o aur melyn.
Mordav hevyd a gavas,
O wyrth ei law, ar berth las,
Mwyar heb rwym ar y brig,
Yn y dail y Nadalig.
Grufydd yw 'r hydd, ar eu hol,
Yn rhoi aur yn rhy-wrol;
Er a roddo o ruddaur,
Ev a vydd vwyvwy ei aur.
Gnawd hael o hael wrth heiliaw,
Gnawd îr ŷd egino draw;
Gnawd mwyalch y'mrodir,
Gnawd hael o vewn gwindai hir;
Gnawd yma wr da, dioed,
O'r gwr, a'r wraig orau 'rioed.
Hwn, mab i Varwn yw vo,
A Barwn yw hwn heno;
Erioed ydd aeth ei redeg
O vewn y dyngedven deg.
Pe cai Rufydd, mewn rhuddaur,
Verch i Iarll a'i veirch a'i aur;
Dewis a wnai 'r Blodeuyn
Draw, gael ŵyr Tudur y Glyn.
Dau val yr haul a'r lleuad,
Duw gwŷn, a Dewi, a'u gad!
Mab Rhys, a'i air megys medd,
Merch Rhobyn wŷn o Wynedd;
Merch o vonedd llwyth Bleddyn,
Marg'red am aur, gorau dyn!

41. *Mab i Varwn*, an allusion to Griffith being lord of Dinmael.

50. *a'u gad*, that is, will let them live long.

Gwirawd a rydd, ac arian,
Grufydd, ev a rydd ei ran:
Grufydd y muchudd a'r main,
Ac aur rhywiawg o'r rhiain;
Gorau undyn, llyn o'i llaw,
Yw hon, eithr hwn ei hathraw:
Hon yw chwaer Non a enwav,
Henwi Nudd o hwn a wnav;
Hwn a ddaw 'n oedran Daniel,
Hon i oed hwnw a êl.

XIV.

I GRUFYDD AB RHYS AB IEUAN, O VRANAS, YN MHLWYV LLANDRILLO YN EDEYRNION, PAN OEDD AR Y MOR.

THIS poem commemorates the circumstance of Griffith ab Rhys embarking in a vessel when he went, in the character of a pilgrim, to visit the tomb of St. James the elder. A description of the ship, in which he was conveyed, is given, with an assurance that under the guidance and protection of St. James no danger was to be apprehended.

BA dir yw wyneb y dawn?
Ba dir wyneb Edeyrniawn?

XIV. Addressed to Griffith ab Rhys ab Ieuan of Branas, in the parish of Llandrillo in Edeyrnion, when he was out on a voyage.

Owain Brogyntyn
|
Grufydd
|
Davydd
|
Llywelyn Ddu, lord of Uwch-Alwen in Edeyrnion. Llywelyn
|
Ieuan ab Llywelyn Ddu = ... da. and heiress of Ieuan, She was called Arlwyddes Crogen.
|
Rhys ab Ieuan =
|
GRUFYDD AB RHYS = Annes verch Hywel. | Davydd ab Rhys = of Gwerclas, in Edeyrnion.

Children of Grufydd ab Rhys:

Hywel ab Grufydd ab Rhys = Catherine, a descendant of Osbwrn Wyddel. He had the estate of Crogen.
|
Thomas ab Hywel = Catherine, from the Penwyn of Melai.
|
Morgan ab Thomas =
|
Davydd Llwyd =
|
Morgan Llwyd, = of Crogen.

Reinallt ab Grufydd Rhys. He had Branas
|
Robert ab Keinallt = Elizabeth Conwy, of Bryn Euryn.
|
Morgan ab Robert =
|
Humphrey ab Morgan =
|
Morgan Branas =
|
Humphrey Branas, of Branas Uchav.

Son of Davydd ab Rhys:

Grufydd Vychan
|
William ab Grufydd
|
Huw ab William
|
Richard Hughes
|
Humphrey Hughes, of Gwerclas, esq. See York's Royal Tribes, p. 179; also a monument to his memory in Llangar Church.

Ba lys ar blasau hirion?
Branas; *Sieb* yr ynys hon.
Ba blwyv, pan ovynwyv vo,
Neu dri well, no Llan Drillo?
Oddiyno at Iago 'n tad
Yr aeth gwr wrth ei gariad.
Grufydd, ddedwydd ei adu,
I'n oedd ŵyr Llewelyn Ddu;
Mab gwinau Rhys ab Ieuan
Mae ar lwf yn camu i'r làn.

Mae Annes yn damuno
I dir o vór ei droi vo.
Merch Hywel geilw ar Elien,
Ac ar y saint, a'r groes wèn.
Y dydd Grufydd y'scrafwyd,
Ac i long môr Iago lwyd!
Gweddiaw, ger llaw gwyr llên,
Yr oedd Annes ar Ddwynwen;
Saint Ann Grufydd yw Annes,
Saint Ann wèn! moes yntau 'n nes.
Annes a oedd yn y saint,
Wawr ymbilgar, am bylgaint,
Ar Drillo, ar Wŷnio wŷn,
Ac ar Iago a'i gregyn:
A'r llong vawr a ellwng vo
Drwy eigion i dir Iago.
I dŷ Iago y dygir,
Iago a'i dwg hi i dir;

7. *Iago 'n tad*, James the elder, the patron saint of Spain. His body, after his martyrdom, is said, in his legend, to have been conveyed thither, and laid in a chest of marble in the place where the town of Compostella now stands. Pilgrimages were made here from all parts of Christendom, the which pope Urban made to be regarded as of equal merit to that of going to Jerusalem. The supposed body lies under the great altar. The Spaniards, in going to war, used to invoke his aid; and they affirm that he had been often seen, on a white charger, at the head of their armies. He was also esteemed as the guardian saint of the sea; and many are the lives reported to have been saved by him when they called upon him in their distress. Festival, 26th July.

17. *y 'scrafwyd* = yr ysgrafwyd, that is, "when he was embarked on board a vessel."

18. *môr Iago lwyd*, "the sea, whose guardian saint is the venerable James."

21. *Saint Ann*, the mother, according to the Roman catholic legends, of the blessed virgin. Festival, 26th July.

A'i thop castell o bell byd,
A'i theirhwyl o wyth ŵrhyd;
A'i theirhwyl yn dri thòryn,
A'i rhafau oll val rhyw fỳn;
A'i llyw main yn tyllu môr,
A'i dengwart a'i dau angor;
A'i hwylbren hi val bron hav,
A'i naw *bwned* yn benav;
Aredig môr digam oedd,
Y mae aradr y moroedd;
Gŵydd Iago 'n goddeu eigion,
Gwènol deg yn ael y dòn;
Llong vawr val cell ëang vain,
Llun lleuad a llenlliain;
Llong Noe, dull ëangwen yw,
Llun delor rhag llanw diluw;
Llong Frengig debyg i dŷ
V'ai â'i wyneb i vyny;
Cist irdderw *cost* Iwerddon,
Cryd hir yn caruaw tòn;
Cawell ëang wrth angor,
Castell a'i vantell o vôr;
Carwel yn rhwygaw heli,
Corn hely ar vôr crwn yw hi;
Ni vynai i nev uniawn,
Grufydd, ond ysgraff dda iawn.
Dwg, Raphael! gyda Grufydd,
Dan dy ras, dau enaid rydd;
Dan un, pan elont yn nes,
Y daw enaid i Annes;
I'w dau gorff gras Duw a gaid,
Dwy einioes i'w dau enaid.

38. *bwned*, a bonnet. Bonnets [in the sea language] are small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, main-sail, and foresail. *Johnson's Dict.*

XV.

I GRUFYDD DERWAS, O NANNAU.

The bard in this poem makes known to Grufydd Derwas his intention of visiting Nannau. He appears as desirous of going there as a palmer may be to see holy places. He states that Grufydd Derwas was descended from Meirig Llwyd, and also from Ynyr; and that Gwenhwyvar Stanley, Grufydd's wife, was of the family of Tegeingl.

Mi a av i yved y medd
I dai enaid dwy Wynedd.
Grufydd Derwas yw *nasiwn*,
Gorau Grufydd yw 'r hydd hwn;
Yn un llun a Meirig Llwyd,
I holl Wynedd y lluniwyd;
Llyna gledd Gwynedd a'i gwyr,
Llew Nannau a llin Ynyr;
Ei enw evo yno vydd
Ivor wŷn o Veirionydd;
Ev a ŵyr, wrth roi 'vara,
Gostio aur ac osai da;
A *Gwenhwyvar*, o'i harian,
Ystanley, ŵyr costio 'n lân.
O lyvr âch, yn Nhegeingl vro
Y bu hynaiv byw hòno;

XV. Addressed to Grufydd Derwas, of Nannau, Meirionethshire.

Grufydd was a younger son of Meirig Llwyd, of Nannau; and had his residence finally at Cemmaes in Montgomeryshire. His elder brother Hywel Sele, who was disposed of by Owain Glyndwr, held the paternal estate of Nannau. From Hywel are descended the present Vaughans of Nannau, Hengwrt, and Rûg.

Grufydd Derwas, according to an original and contemporary deed in the possession of W. W. E. Wynne, esq. of Peniarth, was living at Michaelmas, 1416, being the 4th of Henry V. It appears also from an extract from a pedigree drawn out, by Randle Holme of Chester, for the celebrated colonel Jones, (the regicide,) that he was an esquire of the body to king Henry VI.

3. *nasiwn* = nation. "He is nation good," is a provincial expression for *very good*.

13. *Gwenhwyvar*. The bard here traces Gwenhwyvar Stanley's family from Tegeingl in Flintshire, and mentions Uchdrud, Howel ab Tudur, and Ithel, as being her ancestors.

Uchdrud Howel ab Tudur,
Ithel gynt yn ethol gwyr;
Hil y Marchogion yw hi
I gael gair o Gilgwri;
Palmer wyv, wener a iau,
I chwaer hon a charw Nannau.
Tair fynon, gwynion eu gwedd,
Draw a gair i'r drugaredd;
Y bedd, a Sain Siam drwy 'r byd,
A Rhufain a gair hefyd.
Wedi rhivwyv dai Rhuvain,
Nannau rhoer yn un o'r rhai'n;
Rhoer Grufydd beunydd yn Bawl
Ac yn Bedr gwin bydawl;
Ei dai naddvain yw Sain Siam,
Duw doniodd ei dai dinam;
I'r gwirion mae 'n drugarawg,
I wàn y rhydd win y rhawg.
Llyna i'm bump llawenydd,
Nev i wàn yno a vydd.
Y sydd yn y nev o sant,
Am y gwir a ymgarant;
Ag a oedd yn Nannau gynt,
Am y gwir a ymgerynt.
Yr awrhon mae rhai eraill
Yn eu lle 'n dwyn enw y llaill;
Gwraig y sydd, mỳn y grog sant!
A gwrda 'n un gyweirdant.
Brychan gynt, Brycheiniog oedd,
A'i wraig ieuanc ar gyhoedd;
A Duw a'u gỳrodd ill dau
Yn saint yn eu hoes hwyntau.

20. *Cilgwri*, a place in Flintshire, on the borders of Cheshire. There is a tradition, often mentioned by the poets, the origin of which is now lost, about the *eagle* of Cilgwri.

21. *Palmer*, (so called from a staff of a palm-tree which they carried as they returned from the holy land); a pilgrim who visited holy places.

22. *I chwaer hon* = I chwaer Gwenhwyvar Stanley.

23. *Tair fynon*, "three sources of curiosity to pilgrims; namely, (lines 25, 26), the holy sepulchre, St. James's tomb, and Rome.

Grufydd tebyg i Raphael
Yw y sant â'r Ddwywes hael;
Seiriol a gatwo 'r seren,
Sant Friswydd Meirionydd wèn.
Sant Catrin am win a medd,
Sant Fraid gweiniaid tir Gwynedd;
Gwenhwyvar a gâr geirwir,
Gwenvrewi Ardudwy dir;
Dwynwen o Aleth frenin,
Da yw i roi deuryw win.
Da wr yw Grufydd Derwas,
Ac i roi gwledd wrth gŵyr glas.
Gwnaethan' i bob gwân giniaw,
Gwnan' roi aur llydan rhagllaw.
Gwnaethan' roi gwin i wythiaith,
Gwnan' yn ol roi gwin i'n iaith.
Gwnaeth Duw hwyntau yn ddeuwell,
A Duw ni wnaeth dynion well.

50. *Dwywes*=Dwywe, the daughter of Gwallog ab Llenog and the wife of Dunawd. *Here* a complimentary epithet.

52. *Sant Friswydd*, St. Frideswide, born at Oxford, in the beginning of the eighth century. Her shrine is still to be seen at Christ Church cathedral in good preservation. Festival, 11th of February.

55. *Gwenvrewi*, or St. Winefred. It is doubtful whether there ever existed a saint of the name of Winefred. The probability is, that the saint is but an imaginary one; and that the name *Winefred* is the same with *Gwenfrwd*, which means, in English, "the crystal stream." See her Legend in *Rees's* Welsh Saints, pp. 295–297.

XVI.

I WILYM AB GRUFYDD DERWAS.

THE bard states that William ab Griffith lived in the neighbourhood of Cemmaes within the manor of Cyveiliog; and that his wife's name was Ellen, daughter of Davydd Llwyd of New Town, who was descended from Einion of Kerry, Montgomeryshire; and Owain of Tywyn, Cardiganshire. And William ab Griffith he mentions as descending from Meirig Llwyd of Nannau, and from Ynyr.

Y gwr hael a drig y rhawg
A'i voliant yn Nghyveiliawg;
Gwilym, a'i rym yn yr ais,
O'r cwmmwd uwchlaw 'r Cemmais;
Ab Grufydd, lywydd y wledd;
Derwas enwawg dros Wynedd.
Ni bu ddrwg mewn gwg a gau
Neb o lin Ieuan Blaenau;
Galw y mae Gwilym ei ŵyr
I oes enyd â'i synwyr.
Priodes, pwnc pur ydyw,
Yr un verch orau yn vyw;
Elen, hi a ganmolwyd,
Dda ei llin verch Davydd Llwyd;
Gwawrddydd ein Tre' Newydd ni,
Gorwyr Einion o Geri;
A llin wrth ddeall hyny
Owain o vro Tywyn vry.
A Gwilym, ni vygylwyd,
Yw y llall o Veirig Llwyd.
O Nannau wèn, yn un wedd,
Ac o Ynyr, *nèn Gwynedd!*
Y wlad lle mae benadur
Ysgwydd yw ev a wisg dur;
Dwrn a braich, a chadernyd,
Ydyw'r gwr i'w dir i gyd.
* * * * *

XVI. Addressed to William ab Griffith Derwas, of Cemmaes, Montgomeryshire.

14. *Davydd Llwyd*, see Dosp. III. 1, 2.

23. Y *wlad*=ysgwydd y wlad, &c.

GWAITH

LEWIS GLYN COTHI.

DOSPARTH VI.

LLWYTH BROCHWEL YSGYTHROG.

I.

MARWNAD SYR GRUFYDD VYCHAN O BOWYS.

THE bard alludes to the distracted state of the country at large; and laments, with the lamentation of Merlin the Wild, the foul deeds of which king Henry VI., by advice in council, was guilty of in beheading sir Griffith. He describes the land of Powys as being in a state of perfect consternation on hearing of the summary manner in which sir Griffith was dispatched.

DRWG iawn yw pob anobaith,
Duw nev! oes wared i'n iaith?

I. An elegy upon sir Griffith Vychan of Powys.

The person to whose memory this elegy was composed, had several incidents in his life worthy of being recorded, as they are not commonly known save to readers of manuscript history. In our pedigree books he is styled, "Sir Griffith Vaughan, lord of Burgedin, &c. *knight banneret*," having been knighted (*they say*) under Henry Vth's banner on the field of Agincourt, immediately after the battle in 1415. In 1417, he and his brother, Ieuan ab Grufydd, were the chief instruments in apprehending sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, who had been condemned for maintaining the anti-popish tenets of Wickliff. But sir John escaping from the tower, in 1413, lay concealed with some Lollard friends at Broniarth, near the residence of sir Grufydd Vaughan, up to the period of his being taken. The two brothers took the captive peer to Pool Castle, and delivered him over to Edward Charlton, lord Powys, who thought the capture a matter of such consequence, that he immediately dispatched his son-in-law, sir John Grey, with his prisoner to London, where he was immediately consigned to a cruel martyrdom. For this piece of service, deemed praiseworthy in those days of infatuated bigotry, lord Powys received in return a letter of thanks from parliament. Lord Powys, after a while,

Darvu ein gyru o'n gwedd,
Delwau ŷm i'r dialedd; 4

rewarded sir Grufydd Vaughan and his brother Ieuan, for their share in the transaction; as is evident from an original deed, in the possession of the descendants of sir Grufydd, at Garth, near Welshpool: of which the following is an extract.

"Edward Charlton, lord Powys, to the honour of God, and in consideration of the diligence and assiduous pains taken by *Ieuan ab Grufydd ab Ieuan ab Madoc ab Gwenwys*, and *Griffith Vichan* his brother, in seizing John Oldcastell an heretic, and perverter of the Catholic Faith, and an enemy to our sovereign king that now is; at the instance of the said parties—the said lord Powys indemnifies them of all murders and other misdemeanors by them committed on that occasion; and also to the honour of the most omnipotent God, the said lord Powys remits unto the said Ieuan and Griffith in perpetuity all suits and services, *porthiant hav*, and *porthiant gauav*, &c. for all their lands within his lordship's manor of Soithstrad Marchell * * * paying in lieu thereof, of all rents and services whatsoever, which they held or owed suit for, to the said lord Powys and his heirs, *one barbed arrow* yearly for ever at the feast of St. John the Baptist." *** "In cujus rei testimonium, &c.

"His testibus Dauid Holbach tunc Senescallo nóstro Powysie. Hugone Say tunc capitaneo castri n'ri de Pola. Matheo ap Ieuan ap Iorw' tunc receptore nr'o ibidem. Thoma Biriton tunc constabulario castri n'ri de Pola. Thoma Vichan et Dauid Brailler armigeris nostris. Theodoro ap. Gr. clerico nr'o et multis aliis. Datur apud Manerium nostrum de Mathraval sexto die mensis Julii anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conquestum septimo." (1420).

The final incident in the life of sir Griffith Vaughan, is the catastrophe of his violent death. In the year 1447, the mal-administration of the foreign queen, (Margaret of Anjou,) the cardinal of Winchester, De la Pole duke of Suffolk, &c., caused a ferment of discontent throughout the nation. The conquest of Henry V. and the regent duke of Bedford in France had been lost—the "good" duke Humphrey of Gloucester murdered—and the right heir to the crown, Richard duke of York, recalled from the regency of France, to make room for a court favourite. Richard of York himself did not as yet stir, but he had trusty emissaries abroad in most parts of the realm. From several passages in this elegy, and in another by a contemporary bard, Davydd Llwyd of Mathavarn, esq., it appears very probable that sir Griffith Vaughan held correspondence with some discontented Yorkists. This being insinuated to the queen and her council, a treasury warrant was sent to Henry Grey, lord Powys, for the apprehension of sir Griffith; and accordingly, under some pretence or other, the knight was summoned to appear at the castle of Pool. He at first demurred; but on receiving what he considered a "*safe-conduct*," he intended to confront his accusers; but as soon as he arrived at the court-yard of the castle, he was apprehended, and beheaded on the spot, "without either judge or jury."

The passages in the elegies which favour this conclusion are the following:

"Rhyvedd oedd ar gyhoedd gwyr,
I *Harri* a'i gynghorwyr,
Euraw pen oedd nen i ni,
Wedi *euraw* ei *dori!*"
L. Gl. Cothi.

"Am y gwr mwya' gerais
A'r *goler aur*, cul yw'r ais.

Od wyd, pa'm na chynneui dân
Yn vyw iach, *Gruffydd Vychan?*
O'th las, veinwas, heb vyneg,
Dialed Duw dy dâl teg!
Nid allai ddyn, â llaw ddig,
Dy ladd, ond diawl o eiddig;
Y 'ngharwr ni chynghorais
Ymddiried i "*Signed*" Sais.

Truain weddillion *Troia!*
Ni wyddem dwyll, amhwyll oedd,
Y Saison er oes oesoedd!

Darvu i Bowys beth truan,
Duw a wnaeth ei bod yn wàn.
Rhyvedd oedd ar gyhoedd gwyr
I Harri, a'i gynghorwyr,
Euraw pen oedd nen i ni,
Wedi euraw ei dòri!
O'r gorphwyll am *Syr Grufydd*
Vychan, nid wyv iach un dydd.

Pentywysog Cymru yn *Muellt*—
Pen *Grufydd* wayw meinrudd mellt,
Vychan lew vach hwyn' a las,
Varchog urddol vraich gwrddwas,
Pen ni werthid er punnoedd,
Pen glân vel pen *Ivan* oedd:
Pen teg wrth ei anrhegu,
Penrhaith i Bowys vaith vu;
Pen dedwydd, pen Llywydd llwyd,
Pen dillyn hyd pan dwyllwyd;
Pand oedd vrwnt y "*Sâf Cwndid*"
Pan las y pen hwn o lid!
A dores iarll dau-eiriog,
Harri Grae!—cafed *hir* grog!

Davydd Llwyd o Vathavarn.

Sir Griffith Vaughan left three sons: the eldest was Davydd Llwyd, ancestor of the Lloyds of Leighton (Llai) — Trewern — Talgarth — the Hem — Pool — and Moel y Garth. Humphrey Lloyd of Leighton, son of Davydd Llwyd, was the first sheriff of Montgomeryshire, and served the office two years, viz. 1540 and 1541. Charles Lloyd of Moel y Garth, esq., was created a baronet by Charles II. in 1661; and his successor of the same name, in the following century, stood a contest for the representation of the county in parliament, in opposition to John Pugh of Mathavarn, esq., but without success. These two rival candidates were descendants, the former of sir Griffith Vaughan, the latter of *Davydd Llwyd*, who wrote the elegy on sir Griffith when murdered at Pool castle, and quoted above.

From Cadwaladr, sir Griffith's second son, descended the Lloyds of Maesmawr, now Jones, &c.

Reinallt the third, was ancestor of the Wynns of Garth, now Mytton. All his descendants bore the arms of Brochwel Ysgithrog, the assumed founder of their tribe, viz. sable three nags' heads erased argent.

Some of the chief actors in the tragedy of sir John Oldcastell* did not survive his lamentable catastrophe many years:—

Sir J. Oldcastell, hung up at the waist, by a chain, and burnt alive, in 1417; or, according to others, in 1418.

Edward Charlton, lord Powys, who sent him under a strong guard to London, died in 1421.

Sir John Grey, lord Powys's son-in-law, who had the charge of the prisoner from Pool castle to London, was killed at the battle of Baugè in France, in 1421.

King Henry V. who connived at the burning of heretics, died of a pleurisy at Roan in Normandy, aged thirty-four, in 1422.

Sir Griffith Vaughan, the principal captor of sir J. Oldcastell, fell headless at the feet of Henry Grey, lord Powys, in the court-yard of Pool castle, in 1447.

Henry Grey, lord of Powys, after a life of comparative insignificancy, died in 1450.

Many will attribute these synchronisms to the character of the age and reign in which each of the incidents happened; others will exclaim with the Psalmist—"Doubtless there is a God that judgeth in the earth."

* Sir John Oldcastle, called in Welsh, *Sion Hendy o Went Iscoed*, was a native of the Welsh part of Herefordshire, a tract abounding with Wickliffites. He was a character celebrated in history for talents and bravery, too great and good for the age he lived in.

Mae 'm ŵn, val i Antwn lwyd,
Am wr yma a eurwyd;
Mae i'm bais yma o'm barn,
Iwrch coed, am varchawg cadarn;
Brawd wyv, lle 'r ydwyv ar ol,
I Verddin am vy urddol.
Ond y seithved awr ddedwydd
Y carwn rhwng cyrn yr hydd;
O'r saith ugeinwaith a gad,
Isa' ydyw ein gosodiad.
Os isa' gynt vu'r Saison,
Isa' ŷm yn yr oes hon.
Am Wenwys yma Ionawr,
Mal ôd, yr aetham i lawr.
Heb Lan, heb varchnad, heb lys,
Heb haiach y mae Powys;
Heb enw y mae, heb anwyl,
Heb ben, heb berchen, heb hwyl;
Heb ddyn, heb vywyd, heb dda,
Heb ddim yw hebddo yma.
Hyd Iorc y bu Hydrev dwys
A'r gwanwyn ar y Gwenwys.
Bu i'r Saison hinon a hav,
I Bowys y bu auav.
Hyd hyn y cawsom vyd da,
Ac advyd, yn Nghegidva.
Hyd hyn rhanasom y tir,
Er hyn; eto y rhanir.
Seliwyd gwr dros ei elyn,
Selau eu harvau vu hyn;
Evo yngo vu anghall,
Hwyntau i gyd vuant gall.
Llawer ymliw a cherydd
Am dano yn Nghors Vochno vydd.
Darogan Rhuddlan bod rhai
O dylwyth a'i dialai;
Iawn am dano vo oedd vod
Ymwanu yn Nghwminod.

Am Syr Grufydd y bydd byd,
Am hwnw mae vy mhenyd;
Bid i Gadwaladr, o bydd,
Y byd wrth ei enw bedydd.
Byd a gawn rhwng bedw a gallt,
Bid rhan o'r byd i Reinallt;
Bid i dda vydd hwn iddaw,
Bid ddyn os y byd a ddaw.

II.

I GRUFYDD AB IEUAN AB MADOG AB GWENWYS, O GAWRES.

This ode is addressed to Griffith ab Ieuan to excite him to action; and to take signal vengeance on traitors, and other enemies of his country. The bard mentions Caus castle as being crowded with refugees; but he does not mention whether they were Yorkists or Lancastrians.

CRAIR Cawres gynhes sy genyd, Grufydd
Grafwayw onen danllyd;

II. An ode addressed to Griffith ab Ieuan ab Madog ab Gwenwys. He was the father of sir Griffith Vychan of the last poem; and it appears from this ode that he had his residence at Caus, called, in Welsh, *Cawres*, in the parish of Worthen, Shropshire.

Thomas Jones, esq. of Fountain Gate, the Twm Sion Catti of Romance, left a folio volume of pedigrees, of which the following is an extract. See *Gawres*, in p. 101.

Grufydd ab Llywelyn ab Maredydd married Margaret daughter of Ieuan ab Madog ab Gwenwys, lord of Guilsfield.

Gwenevyr, daughter of Grufydd ab Llywelyn, married John Einws or Haynes (see line 51).

Mary, daughter of John Einws and Gwenevyr, married Thomas Thynne of the Inn. Their son was sir John Thynne, knight, who married a daughter of sir Richard Gresham, knight; and had eight sons, the youngest of whom was Egremont Thynne.

From these Thynnes spring the viscounts Weymouth, and the marquisses of Bath.

The grandmother of Margaret, wife of Thomas Thynne, was sister to *Grufydd ab Ieuan*, the subject of the present ode; and aunt to sir Griffith Vychan, (line 41), knight, of Powys.

The bard may have visited *Gawres*; but whether Grufydd ab Ieuan lived there at the time, or was there on a visit with his sister, the lady of the house, it is useless to inquire.

The Corbets, and after them the Staffords, were proprietors of the castle of Caus. The hundred of Caus or Cawres, extends into Montgomeryshire as far as Castle Caer Einion, &c.

1. *Crair Cawres*, &c. *Crair*, a keepsake; a relic: a gem; a treasure; *here*, the heiress of Cawres. Grufydd ab Ieuan married *Maud*, sole daughter and heiress of Grufydd ab Rhys Vongam; and, it is probable, that this *Maud* was the *Crair Cawres* of the poem.

Grufydd ab Rhys Vongam married an heiress, the fourth in descent from Gwenwynwyn of Pool castle, lord of Powys. She was the grandmother of sir Griffith Vychan, of the last poem; who, in consequence of this circumstance, might have spoken arrogantly, to some false friends, of *his* right to a portion of the lordship of Powys as having been given away wrongfully, by Edward II., to the Charltons; and their successors, the Greys. This being made known to Henry Grey, then lord Powys, might be an additional motive to the political one mentioned in the *notes* to the preceding poem, for the summary manner in which sir Griffith was executed.

Croes, Duw mawr! Crist ymweryd,
Cynnal bwys canol y byd.

Y byd aeth, heb wâd, weithian,
Tanad Grufydd y tynwn;
Trwy weywyr t'rawai Ieuan,
Tydi yn ol tad annelwn.

Annelwn gerdd yn ol ein gwin
Anwyl gwr yn ol y gân
Anwylawd cair anneliad Cun,
A'r Nudd Hael o'r neuadd hen.

Hen a gwàn a heini i gyd,
Aeth, da goel, i'th dai gwelyd,
Hen Gawres, achles i och'lyd tywydd,
Tuedd pawb o'r hollvyd.

Yr hollvyd ynyd anwes ar d'olud
A phawb a gadwyd â phob gwiwdes;
Llaw Sampson gwirion egores pyrth aur;
Llaw Duw a'i ddoniau 'r lle dyddenes!

Llyryg Vair gadair a godes o'th gylch;
Llaw Duw oedd ogylch lle dyddigies;
Grufydd, i'th gaerydd a'th Gawres, Ieuan!
Grufydd dda anian groywfydd enwes.

Madog iôr haelwych mwy dwg i'r hoywlys;
Molir ar gynnydd milwr o'r Gwenwys;
Myn glod o lawrodd mewn gwlad, ail Iorys;
Mewn y ddwy bawen myn y ddwy Bowys;
Maelawr Alo vawr lew, â'i vys troes hedd;
Myn i ti rinwedd mewn y tair ynys.

Grufydd bendevig groywfydd, baun divas;
Grufydd baun gwiwnerth, groywfydd ben Gwenwys;
Grufydd law Caron, groywfydd lew Cawres;
Grufydd lin Brochwel, groywfydd lân breichus;

12. *neuadd hen* = neuadd Cawres; the hall at Caws castle.

29. *Alo*, a chieftain of Powys, being the head of one of the five plebeian tribes of Wales.

Grufydd ar gynnydd, ddeugeinoes, i'th wlad;
Grufydd daw tromgad, groywfydd; dod trymgis.

Maelgwn wyd, Rufydd! mal Gwên, neu Drifwys;
Avarwy, Lawnslod, pan vu briodas;
O gydwŷdd rwyddlawn a gadwodd ryddlys;
Syr Gai ab Ivan sy â'r gwayw Bevus,
Syr Grufydd, voch Nudd, vaich yn oes dy dad
Sy ar ein dwywlad; syr Aron dilys.

Cerwch blaen tylwyth; curwch blant Alis;
Cur at hyder iawn, câr y Tewdwr Rys;
Còr bybyr gwinwŷdd, câr bawb o'r Gwenwys;
Canllaw glàn Havren, cain llwyn glyn hoywvrys,
Cegidva yna enwes y'ch anian;
Cawr y Drevlydan câr dorv o Wladus.

Cynnull air milwr canwyllau'r Melwas;
Cobia bob caswr, a bradwr brydus;
Cacad wyd, anwyl; cywad waed Einws;
Grufydd gŷr fawydd, groywfydd gorfowys;
Crist enwog ar grog, a'r gris, cai'th ddilyn
Croyw 'r aeth â gwerin crair yth Gawres.

34. *Brochwel* = Brochwel Ysgythrog, from whom Griffith ab Ieuan was descended.

36. *trymgis* (trwm-cis), a smart stroke.

37. *Maelgwn* = Maelgwn Gwynedd.

Gwên = Gwên ab Llywarch Hen.

38. *Avarwy*, son of Lludd, also called Avarddwy Vras, the same who is called by Cæsar, *Mandubrasius*.

40. *Bevus* = sir Bevis of Southampton. See "the History of Bown, son of earl Gwn of Hampton" in the Llyvyr Coch; which is a translation of the *History, in ancient verse, of sir Bevis of Southampton*, who lived, as the story says, about the time of king Edgar.

42. *Syr Aron* = Syr Aron ab Bledri, knight of the Sepulchre.

43. *plant Alis*, a name of reproach given to the English.

48. *y Drevlydan*, a township in Cegidva. Griffith ab Ieuan, and his son after him, had the title of "lord of Burgerdyn, Trevlydan, Garth, and Gaervawr" [all in Cegidva].

III.

I BEDO, O BENRHOS, YN MHLWYV PENEGOES, YN YMYL MACHYNLLAITH.

Bedo is addressed as a person possessing a princely fortune; and one also who was in the habit of giving sumptuous entertainments.

Y tëyrn â'r meddgyrn mawr,
A'r trimeirch, a'r aur tramawr;
Bedo rhydd i'r byd y rhawg,
Ac i vil o Gyveiliawg:
Rhoed rhan Ieuan dàn awyr,
A chorf Davydd Goch i'w ŵyr;
Rhoed llun Benwyn, mor vwyn vydd,
A lliw Gwên a'i holl gynnydd.

Yn Mhenrhos, lawer noswaith,
Y bum i, a phawb o'm iaith;
Ni'm cai, na'm diwyd na'm cas,
Un dwy-wyl o làn Dulas.
Diluw caem, mewn adail cau,
A ddŷg Noe ddeugain niau.
Ev a gyrchodd yn uvydd
Y tir y deugeinved dydd;
Minnau, ddeugain niau 'n ol
Derwen Rhys a dry'n rasol:
Deugeinved, yn nhai B'redur,
Ym oedd Ddyw Pasc am dda pur.

III. Addressed to Bedo, of Penrhos, in the parish of Penegoes, near Machynllaith.

7. *Benwyn, Gwên*, and *Ŵyr*, ancestors of Bede.

12. *Dulas*, Dulas Cyveiliog, a river flowing, under Penrhos, into the Dovey.

18. *Derwen Rhys*, that is, Bedo the son of Rhys.

19. *B'redur* = Peredur. (Dosp. I. 8. 63.)

Ni'm gwelid yn ymlid ôl
O'i dai, eryr daiarol!
O bai dda y bytheuad,
Ac ar ol wyth o geirw y wlad;
Lawer hav drwy ôl y rhai'n
Yr â 'n ol yr un elain.
Minnau o'r lle mae iawnol,
Nid av i newidiaw ôl;
Ni chyrchav ddwr dros avon,
Er bod rhyd i'r byd ar hon;
Myned i dai y Bedo
A wnav, i vrig hyn o vro.
Nid ai overddyn diwyl
I dŷ yn y Sir hyd nos ŵyl.
Mis cyn yr ŵyl, ym Iesu!
Ydd awn at wr oedd yn y tŷ;
Ac ni ddown â Gwynedd iaith,
Wedi 'r ŵyl o'i dai 'r eilwaith.
Y dyn a êl i wlad nev,
Ni ddaw eilwaith dan ddolev.
Ni ddaw yr haul o'r awyr
Y dydd, hyd ddiwedydd hwyr.
Draw dov i'w dŷ wr divalch,
Ni ddov vyth o'i neuadd valch;
Mae yno 'n awr, mŷn y nos!
I mi anrheg yn Mhenrhos.
Un arch a dâl dwy ynys,
Ugain rhodd gan eryr Rhys.
Degarch ŵyl Gadvarch a gav,
Naw gan serchawg nis archav;
Un ar ddeg i'm dwrn a ddaw,
Deuddeg pe'i herchid iddaw.
Deiniol a'i ceidw, a Dwynwen,
Dylaith trev Vachynllaith wèn.

49. *Gwyl Cadvarch*, "Penegoes wakes." Cadvarch, son of Caradog Vreichvras, was the patron saint of the church of Penegoes; and also of Abererch, Caernarvonshire. Festival, 24th October.

54. *Dylaith* = dylath; mutation of *tylath*, the rafter or support of a roof.

Bual Cyveiliawg Bowys,
Bwa Yw tỳn y byd dwys;
Bron y drev ydyw evo,
Braich y wlad, a'i bàr a'i chlo;
Brenin egin Penegoes,
Bid ar ei wallt bedair oes.

IV.

CYWYDD ARALL I BEDO, O BENRHOS.

Bedo is mentioned as the son of Rhys, and as being descended from Benwyn, Gwên, and Ynyr. He is said to have succeeded to his father's estates, which are described as being very extensive.

Mi av i ganu, ym oes!
I benaig o Benegoes;
Bid allu'r *Bedo* wellwell
Ab Rhys, ni wn pa wr well.
Eryr yw hwn a dry rhawg
O vilwr gwlad Cyveiliawg;
O *Venwyn*, addwyn i wyr,
Ac o *Wên*, ac o *Ynyr*.
Yn iawnrhan, ac yn anrheg,
I Rys y daeth Penrhos deg;
I'r Bedo oddiyno 'dd aeth
Yr un tir, o'i naturiaeth.
Mae 'n lled golud y Bedo,
A'i glod ev no golud Io;
Mwy yw ei gyvoeth no'r môr,
A deuvwy no da Ivor;
A deuvwy yn glàn Dyvi,
O'i waith yw vy nghyvoeth i.
Un esgud i'w dud ydwyv;
O'i dai a'i gylch diawg wyv.
Trigaw, anturiaw 'r bwrdd tàl,
Yno 'dd wyv yn ddioval.
O'm tyb, llyma ammod dwys;
Yma 'r ydwyv y'mharadwys.
Ail vyddav drwy 'r hav y rhawg,
Eli gynnil ac Enawg;

IV. Another poem addressed to Bedo, of Penrhos.

13. *Mae 'n lled* = mae yn lletach.

A daed eu bywyd ydyw,
Hwynthwy byth a vyddant byw.
Eu bywyd i gyd a gav,
Yr un vodd a'r rhai'n vyddav.
Moesen vu varw o henaint
Ni bu ar hwn wybr o haint.
Iechyd a chyvoeth bydol
I hwñ a wnai hyny 'n ol.
Mi a gevais i'm gyvoeth
Mawr, a dysg y Cymmro doeth.
A hyn i'm a lestair haint,
A hyn a'm dwg i henaint.
Llyma 'n ddigri' i mi vy myd,
Ac yn ddigri' i mi 'mywyd.
Y Bedo, y vo a vŷn
Ganu dolev gan delyn;
Datgan cerdd i Ddianis,
Yved y medd vo o oed mis;
Galw am ddyvod diodydd,
Gwyliaw tân nes gweled dydd;
Cymmhell yn gadarn arnav
Arian ac aur; hyn a gav.
Ni bu heb gerdd, ac ni bydd,
Ni bu râd hon gan brydydd;
Ni veiir yn ei vywyd
Ni ŷr bŵ ar un o'r byd;
Ni'm gad byth heb Wyl Gadvarch,
Ni bum heb ei lŷn a'i barch;
Ni bydd, tra bo gwlydd a gwlith,
Mwy undydd heb vy mendith;
Ni bu galed y Bedo,
Na b'wyv, ond yr hyd y bo.

43. *Dianis* = Dianys, the name of a daughter of Bedo.

V.

I OWAIN A GRUFYDD, MEIB IEUAN BLAENAU.

In this poem are drawn the beautiful characters of two brothers living at unity together, and jointly endeavouring to render every possible service to promote the welfare of the district in which they resided. The bard says respecting them, that "as eyes are essential to him who is set on the watch; and feet to him that is about to run; so equally essential to the protection and the well-being of Tre Gynon is the existence of Owain and Griffith." His admiration of their respective characters appears to be great; for he says, that "he would go through fire and water, and surmount every obstacle, in order to visit them; for their house is not only a house wherein to feast, but also a house where the song is heard, and the literature of our country introduced and cultivated."

Yr *eleirch* val yr alaw,
Gwynion o Drev Gynon draw;
Blaenion ar ddynion yw'r ddau
O blanwŷdd Ieuan Blaenau;
Owain, vraisg ei wayw 'n ei vrig,
A Grufydd hydd bonheddig;
Grufydd uvydd i'r ddevawd,
Un vraint yw Owain ei vrawd;
Y ddeuwr val dwy dderwen
Aelodau ynt i'r wlad wèn.
Ba ddyn, os wyneb a ddwg,
Byw a wyl heb ei olwg?
Neu pwy ar ol, neu pa rai,
Heb draed drwy 'r byd a redai?
Ba wlad heb ddau benadur
A dalai ddimai o ddur?

V. Addressed to Owain and Griffith, the sons of Ieuan Blaenau.

The Blaneys of Gregynog, in the parish of Tre Gynon, in the hundred of Cedewain, Montgomeryshire, trace their descent from Ieuan Blaenau. The last Blayney of Gregynog (Arthur Blayney, esq.) died unmarried, at an advanced age; and left his whole estate to the viscount Tracy of Toddington, in Gloucestershire, whose daughter and sole heiress married Charles Hanbury, esq., now C. H. Tracey. Lord Blayney, of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, is of the same stock.

Deuwr gryv val dwy ir grŵyn
Yw 'r ddau baun o wraidd Benwyn;
Mi awn at ddeuwr o'm iaith
Drwy 'r aweddwr, drwy'r oddaith;
Drwy 'r las iaen, drwy 'r maen mynor,
Drwy dân maith, drwy dònau môr.
Tebyg, heb vod cenvigen,
I saethydd wyv â saeth wèn;
Evo rhedeg â'i vwa
Rhwng dau o nodau a wna;
Rhedeg, ac nis hir oedav,
Rhwng deu-blas gwmpas a gav;
Mal y gwnai, pan dòrai 'r dòn,
Vôr Udd; ev â'i arwyddion
A leinw eirw i'r làn arall;
A phan dreiai llenwai 'r llall.
Minnau, o bydd grym ynov,
O gylch dai y gweilch y dov.
Dyn yn ymlid y wènol
Wyv vi yr hav ar ei hol;
A'm swydd ar led maes yw hyn,
Wedi delwyv i'w dilyn:
I'r tai draw rhodiaw i gael rhodd,
O'r tai draw i'r tai drwyodd.
Petwn hŷn no'r hen eryr,
Hyn a gawn yn nhai y gwyr;
Càn gwŷn megys càn Gwynedd,
Cig, cwrw Amwythig, a medd;
Cerddau, gwybodau byd,
Cov o wraidd cyvarwyddyd;
Clywed pob gair o deiriaith,
Clywed ym cloi dwy iaith;

28. *deu-blas*, "two mansions;" namely, *Aberbechan*, seat of Owain; and *Gregynog*, seat of Griffith: about three miles distant from each other.

44. *cwrw Amwythig*, "Shrewsbury ale." That town, in former times, was much commended for its excellent mode of brewing. Iolo Goch, in his Cywydd to Owain Glyndwr, says, that Owain, when he lived at Sycharth, used to have his ale from Shrewsbury: his words are,

Dwyn blaenfrwyth cwrw Amwythig,
Gwiredydd, bragodydd brig.

Gweled meirch megys gwylain,
A'u gwyr hwynt yn gyru rhai'n.
Dau vroder, ryw amser, oedd
A wnaeth Ruvain a'i threvoedd;
Llyma 'r ddau vroder eraill,
Ar yr un llun y bu'r llaill
Deuwalch ynt yn Nghedewain
Deuoed yr hydd doed i'r rhai'n.

GWAITH

LEWIS GLYN COTHI.

DOSPARTH VII.

LLWYTHAU GWYNEDD.

I.

MARWNAD GRUFYDD AB ARON, O LANEGRYN.

THE bard wonders how the world could be so given to pride while it was continually reminded of death, which spared neither the wealthiest nor the best of men. He describes Griffith ab Aron as being once the life and soul of his country; and that when he was buried the whole nation was, as it were, laid in the grave. The place of his burial he states to be at Llan Egryn. Griffith, it appears from the poem, was a powerful warrior, and a man of humane and excellent disposition.

MAE 'n rhyvedd balchedd y byd,
Mae drosto dalm o dristyd;

I. An elegy on Griffith ab Aron, of Llan Egryn.

Griffith ab Aron was a lineal descendant of Ednowain ap Bradwen, chief of the 15th tribe of North Wales, and by some of the Welsh genealogists styled lord of Merioneth. Some remains of the Llŷs or mansion of Ednowain are still to be seen not far from the lakes called Llyniau Cregennan in Merionethshire, and close to the small river of the same name. In the fourth year of Henry the Fifth, Griffith ap Aron obtained, as security for various sums advanced by him to different persons, a great extent of property in the vale of Towyn, (including the domain of Peniarth,) of which it is probable that the greater portion was never redeemed. In the 9th of Henry the Sixth, hė also obtained a license from the king to appropriate to himself additional property in the same neighbourhood. That license is still in existence, and the following is a literal copy of it:

"Henricus dei gra' Rex Angl' & ffranc' & Dn's Hib'n: Om'ib' ad quos p'sentes l're p'uenerint Sal'tm. Sciatis q'd nos p' finem viginti solidor' nob' p' Gruff' ap Aron f'c'm, dedim' & concessim' eidem Gruff', licenciam p'quirend' sibi & heredib'

Un pendevig o Wynedd,
Un baich yw hwnw yn y bedd;
Grufydd, ddedwydd drwy 'r ddeudir,
Ab Aron oedd bren ŷw îr;
Doe 'r aeth (vy llygaid a red)
Duw nev â mab Ednyved!
Wyneb Grufydd a guddiwyd
A gro yn Llan Egryn llwyd;
Yno y llas dwy Wynedd,
Yno bu wlad wèn heb wledd;
Yno duodd ein daiar
Wedi 'r un Duw dòri 'n dâr.
Marw yw holl Gymmru a'i hydd,
Marw yw enaid Meirionydd;
Gorau enw gwr o Wynedd
Enw Grufydd vaen muchudd medd;
Yno 'r oedd, Wener a Iau,
Enw i Aron yn orau.
Aron gynt rhoi win ac arch,
Hebawg gwinvaeth ab Cynvarch;
Ev a elwid yn vilwr,
Ev a wnai gynt vwy no gwr;

suis, quatuor mesuagia, viginti acras t're arrabilis, quatuor acras prati, & sex acras pasture, cum p'tin', in Villa de Pennyarth, de Wenll' vergh Lleuq. vergh Nest vergh Dauid ap Ith' Vych'n, lib'a tenent' ville p'd'ce. H'end' sibi & heredib' suis, eo tenend' de nob' vt Principe Wall', & heredib' n'ris Regib' Anglie & Principib' Wall', p' redditus & s'uicia inde debita & consueta sine occ'one vel impedimento n'ri, vel heredum n'ror', Justic', Escaet', Vicecomit' aut alior' Balliuor' seu ministror' n'ror' quor' cunq'. In cuius rei testimoniu' has l'ras n'ras fieri fecim' patentes. Teste Humfro' Duce Gloucest'r Custode Angl' apud Caern' s'c'do die Nouembr' Anno regni n'ri nono

p' bill' signet' locu'ten' Justic'
North Wall signat'

(*Sigilli locus.*)

The Peniarth estate continued for many generations in the possession of Griffith's *lineal* descendants, till through the marriage of Elizabeth, sister and heiress of William David Lloyd, esq., about the reign of queen Elizabeth, with Griffith, fourth son of Lewis Owen, esq. vice-chamberlain of North Wales, and M. P. for Merionethshire, it passed into that family. From the Owens it descended by marriage to another family of the same name, of Morben in Montgomeryshire; and from them, through the Williams's, a younger branch of the house of Wynnstay, to the Wynnes, its present proprietors. Edneved, a brother of Griffith ap Aron, is said to have assisted in concealing Owen Glyndwr during the reverses of that chieftain, in a cave on the seashore in the parish of Celynin, still called Ogov Owain.

10. *Llan Egryn*, a parish in the Cwmwd of Tal y Bont, Cantrev Meirion, in the county of Meirioneth. Llan Egryn is situated upon the river Dysyni, which empties itself into Cardigan bay below Ynys y Maengwyn.

Aron yn ngwlad Veirion vu
Hydd a gwr hawdd ei garu;
Milwr oedd aml ei ruddaur,
Ac oen Duw oedd dan gnwd aur;
Grufydd gerddgar ab Aron,
Oen Duw vu o hyn hyd Von.
Saith rinwedd trugaredd gynt,
Un wedd arno a oeddynt;
Rhoi gwely, a thŷ, a thân,
A bwyd oll rhag bod allan;
Ei blas oedd bob elusen
I hael, i ieuanc, i hen;
Lle caid ymddivaid, bob ddau,
Lle 'r âi weddwon holl raddau;
Cripliaid, gweiniaid deg ynys,
Deunaw tlawd nid ânt o'i lys.
Yno cevais gan' cyvarch,
Yno y bu i ni y barch;
Ni ddeuwn innau o'i neuadd,
Ac yno yr aeth ugain radd.
Ei dir a roi 'n vyd arab,
Uthr valch, i Arthur ei vab;
Uthr Bendragon Meirionydd
Ar ol hwn yw yr ail hydd;
A'i drevydd, a'i dir evo,
I Rys ei vab a roes vo.
Yna 'n ol y gwrda gynt
Overwyr a gyveiriynt;
Ni rodia 'n wahanredol,
Duw nev! heb wrda 'n ei ol.
Duw yn ol yn rheoli,
Duw nev aeth â'n gwrda ni;
Duw 'n graf a wnaeth dwyn Grufydd,
Duw a'i rhoes, benadur rhydd!
Duw gwŷn a'i dyg o'i ynys,
Duw y rhawg i adu Rhys.

45. *Ei dir*, &c. In the following passages, *Ei dir—i Arthur ei vab;* and after that, *Ei drevydd*, &c. *i Rys ei vab a roes vo*, the bard speaks of a Gavel-kind division of the estate among Arthur and Rhys, the sons of Grufydd ab Aron.

II.

I OVYN HULING GWELY I ELEN VERCH LLYWELYN, O LWYDIARTH, YN MON.

The former part of the poem abounds with flattering compliments to Elen, alluding to her pedigree, and recounting her many excellent virtues. After this, the bard mentions the cruel and unjust treatment he received from the inhabitants of Chester,* when they plundered him of his household-furniture: which is the cause of his present application to his patroness for a coverlet. The description which he gives of the coverlet he wanted is very curious and interesting.

Aur Angharad law arian,
A'i gwin gynt a gai hen gwan;
Càn rwydded y cawn roddion
Elin, verch lawen o Von.

Hi ydyw 'r lili ar lawnt,
Haul Lywelyn hael *alawnt*;
Corf planed Prysaddved yw,
Caneidwen Hwlcyn ydyw:
Hon yw Non o hen Ynyr,
Non o gyf Nannau a'i gwyr;

II. Addressed to Elen, daughter of Llywelyn, of Llwydiarth in Anglesey, soliciting of her to present the bard with a coverlet.

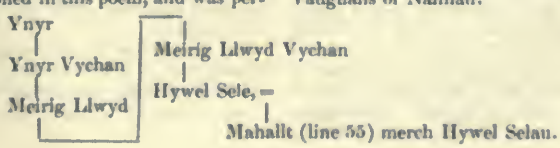
Elen was the only daughter of Llywelyn ab Hwlcyn of Prysaddved in Anglesey. She was thrice married. Her *first* husband was John son of Madog Puleston; her *second*, Gwilym ab Davydd, of Llwydiarth, father to Davydd ab Gwilym, the subject of the elegy, Dosp. VII. 3; and her *third* husband was Cynvrig ab Davydd ab Ithel Vychan, of Englefield in Flintshire. He is the Cynvrig mentioned in this poem, and was perhaps, when it was composed, residing with his lady Elen at Llwydiarth, which she might be in possession of as her jointure.

5. *llawnt*, a lawn: lle isel; gwastadedd.

7. *Prysaddved*, seat of Hwva ab Cynddelw, one of the fifteen tribes.

8. *Hwlcyn*, Llywelyn's father. Llywelyn ab Hwlcyn was an ancestor of the Lewis's of Prysaddved. See *Pedigree* (Dosp. VII. 4). *Hwlcyn*, diminutive of Hywel.

9. *Ynyr*, Ynyr of Nannau, ancestor of the Nanneys, and the present Vaughans of Nannau.



O vrig Meirig tir Meirion,
O ddail mawr Cynddelw Mon.
Sant Catrin a'm frwyth gwinwydd,
Elin verch Llywelyn vydd;
Ac yn olew, gan Elin,
Y mae i'w roi bumryw win.
O'i llaw y rhydd i'r llu rhawg
Lân wledd Elen Lueddawg;
Bendith Dervel i Elin,
Brig bonedd Gwynedd y gwin.
Ei chlod, y verch o Lwydiarth,
Sy o'i bro dros Aber Arth
Gormod, mŷn Eglwys Garmon!
I'm oes vu vawrvoes ar Von.
Aed vy nghŵyn at haul Wynedd;
Cwyn a wnav rhag cŵn un wedd,
Rhag falsed, rhag oered oedd
Gaer Lleon Gawr, a'i lluoedd;
A hon a 'speiliodd vy nhŷ,
O'm hug *alawnt* a'm gwely;
Ac yn noethach ym gwnaethant
No'r gleisiad yn noviad nant.
O, Vair o'r ias! heb vawr wrid,
Mae naw carl i'm un *cwrlid*.
Mae Elin imi eilwaith,
O'i llaw 'n vrau, yn rhoi llèn vraith;
Tapin o ddail y gwinwydd,
Torsed gogyvled a'r gwŷdd:

12. *Cynddelw Mon*, the bard adds the cognomen *Mon*, and *Cynddelw*, to Cynvrig, Elen's husband, by way of eminence.

18. *Elen Lueddawg*, Elen with the mighty host, daughter of Eudav, a celebrated woman, who with her brother Cynan Meiriadog, as the Triads record, raised an army of 60,000, which was denominated one of the three emigrating hosts, on account of its going with Maximus to Armorica, about A. D. 383. The departure of such a force so drained South Britain of men, that the Gwyddelian Picts were tempted to molest it with continual depredations, which induced Vortigern to call in the aid of the Saxons. *Camb. Biog.*

22. *Aber Arth*, a parish and church in Cardiganshire, situated at the entrance of the brook *Arth* into the bay of Cardigan.

24. *I'm oes vu*, &c. "the extreme liberality of its inhabitants to me, all my life, has been superabundant."

37. *Tapin* (*Lat.* tapetum), tapestry.

Y mae 'n y llèn i'm naw lliw,
Naw edn ar vrethyn ydyw;
Naw o geirw yn eu gorwedd,
Ac a naw ewig un wedd;
Deuddeg o ddail medleilas,
A deg o liw du a glas;
Yr oedd gant o wyrdd a gwŷn,
Yr oedd mil rudd a melyn;
Delwau mân gwaith dwylaw merch,
Derw a llun adar llanerch;
Wybren a gudd dalcen dyn,
Awyr brithwyrdd yw'r brethyn.
Ni âd y rhodd hyd yr hav,
Nag oernos, nag iâ arnav;
Elin i'm ar wely noeth
A rydd baner werdd beunoeth.
Mahallt, merch Hywel Selau,
Am air i hon a'i mawrhau;
A roes *huling*, er's helynt,
Gwely, am gerdd Gwilym gynt.
V'arlwyddes, veistres o Von,
A ry arall yr awr'on.
Dov at Gynvrig ab Davydd,
Y tir ydd av, at wawr ddydd;
Hawdd gyda'm gwahawdd i'm gael
Ei threth a bath, ŵyr Ithael!
A gwledd gan Gynvrig o'i law,
A da Elin o'i dwylaw;
Dêl llèn dros vy ngobenydd,
Dêl rhad i'r dwylaw a'i rhydd;
Dêl i Gynvrig ac Elin
Dair oes i roi deuryw win.

43. *medleilas* [medley, *Eng.* and glas, *Welsh*], that which is of a bluish mixture.

III.

MARWNAD DAVYDD AB GWILYM, O LWYDIARTH, YN MON.

THE bard contrasts the present melancholy scene at Llwydiarth with its former festive gaiety; condoles with Eve, David ab Gwilym's widow, on her irreparable loss; foretells the future greatness of her children; dwells upon the character of their deceased father; and concludes by stating that his death was greatly and universally lamented.

NID wyv drallawen ddwyn *Davydd* golovn,
Ab Gwilym ab Davydd;
Nid oedd ym wedi ei ddydd,
Na lle i win; na llawenydd.

III. An elegy upon Davydd ab Gwilym, of Llwydiarth Anglesey.

Gwilym ab Davydd ab Ieuan ab Hywel, o Lwydiarth yn Mon. = Elen verch Llywelyn, (Dosp. VII. 2.), sister to Huw Lewys, (Dosp. VII. 4.).

Davydd ab Gwilym ab Davydd, the subject of this elegy. = Eva, verch Rhys ab Maredydd, of Yspytty, Ieuan. Rhys ab Maredydd was standard-bearer to the earl of Richmond at the battle of Bosworth in 1485. Eva, having survived her *first* husband, married Maredydd ab Thomas ab Maredydd of Porthamyl, who, according to our manuscript, had been sheriff of Anglesey; but in the printed list the sheriffs for A. D. 1542, 1544, 1569, 1598, 1602, 1639, 1672, were Bulkeleys of Porthamyl. It is therefore presumed that a Bulkeley married the heiress of the above Maredydd ab Thomas ab Maredydd.

Rhys =

Davydd ab Rhys ab Davydd ab Gwilym, of Llwydiarth, esq. Sheriff of Anglesey for the year 1567.

The grandfather of Davydd ab Gwilym, the subject of this ode, was Davydd ab Ieuan ab Hywel, of Llwydiarth, esq., killed in an affray, called "*y Frac Ddu yn y Bewmares*," between the king's garrison in the castle and the country people, on a market-day at Beaumaris. See *Llwyd's* Beaumaris Bay, p. 19.

Llawenydd ryw ddydd ydd oedd yn Llwydiarth,
A gwin, llydan voroedd;
Llwydiarth gorau lle ydoedd,
Lle ieirll o waed; lle 'r llu oedd.

Mawr oedd llev lluoedd yn Lliwon am wr,
Mwy yn Nhalebolion;
Mawr vu 'r gweiddi 'Nghaerllion,
Mwy am wr yma ym Mon.

Wylaw 'n Mon avon yn uvydd y mae
Merch Rhys ab M'redydd;
Am Eva val mam Ddavydd,
Mae gŵn du amgen no dydd.

Dydd da i Eva, ddiwarth ei gwleddau,
Mal arglwyddes Sycharth;
Dêl o'i phlant, bumcant i'r barth,
Ddyledawg dda o Lwydiarth.

Ai llai Llwydiarth, a'i thai, a'i thywys,
No thai Banbri; neu ŵyth o Benbrys?
Ai llai 'vudd Ddavydd lle 'dd ys nog Edlym?
Ai llai vai Wilym no Llevelys?

Ev â ei egin yn wyr, vegys
Egin y derw ar goed gwàn dyrys;
Ei veibion o Von dan vys y Drindod,
A gair i gymmod Gŵyr ac Emys.

Ev â roi ei win i bawb ar vrys,
A'i arian a'i gàn i ddeg ynys;
Ym eilwaith gyda 'i win melys, wrth raid;
Y gwnaid mel cwyraid mal *Licorys*.

9. *Lliwon* or Llivon, and *Talebolion*, two comots in Anglesey. There is a curious account in Mabinogi Bronwen of the origin of the name *Talebolion*. It is there said to signify "the payment of colts," as if written *Tâl-ebolion*, and an incident is mentioned to account for it.

15. *mam Ddavydd*, Elen verch Llywelyn of the foregoing poem.

22. *Penbrys*, Pembridge, in Herefordshire.

Vo garai *trywlwv*, a gair Troilus,
A'r un reolaeth a'r hen *ruwlys;*
Vo gad yn wastad yn un Ustus; cad
I'r wlad val y cad Nembroth ab Cus.

Bu wr val Hector, neu saint Morus;
Bu, a naw o Roeg, vab un wregys;
Bu *alawnt* a gwych, val Welys neu Franc,
Bu glew a ieuanc val mab Glywys.

Angau a dwyoch ing a dywys
I'r rhai a ganodd i'r rhagynys;
Och ym! ond arnav y mae chwys angau,
Am ddwyn y gorau, medd Hen Gyrys.

Ei enaid a él i'r man dilys,
Y mae yr Iesu heb ddim mor rasus;
Oes oesoedd galwer Iesus, ac Elien,
Yn ei gôr; Amen! ac *Orymys!*

Adail sy unsail, medd llyvr *Gen'sis,*
Y byd yn ynvyd ar lun envys;
Onid adail arail synwyrys arddail;
Ond adail ar sail *Quies yn selys!*

Duodd ei vröydd, doe oedd vrywus;
Du Arvon oll, darvu 'n ewyllys;
Du Von ddi wystlon, ystlys Caer Gybi,
Du o vôr Enlli yw hyd Vrwynllys.

Truan, rhag gadarn Castell Gwdrys,
Tori calon Mon a'i gair am wŷs;

33. *trywlwv* = true love.

36. *Nembroth ab Cus*, Nimrod the son of Cush. *Gen.* x. 8.

39. *Welys* = sir William Wallis or Wallace, the celebrated Scotch patriot and warrior in the reign of Edward I.

Franc = Frolo Franc.

40. *Glywys* = Glywis Cernyw, the son of Gwynlliw ab Glywis ab Tegid, the brother of Catwg. He was the founder of a church at Coed Cernyw in Gwynllwg, Monmouthshire.

42. *rhagynys*, sev Mon un o ragynysoedd ynys Prydain.

48. *Orymys* = Ora pro nobis.

52. *Quies yn selys* = Quies in cœlis.

56. *Brwynllys* = Castell Brwynllys, now in ruins, near Savaddon lake, Brecknockshire.

57. *Castell Gwdrys*, Goodrich Cas-

Truan, y dan vàn o Venis Gogledd,
Taraw o Wynedd dan *Saturnus.*

Och! dristed clywed caine Huw Lewys
Am ei nai, waed ieirll Mon a Derllys;
Och, draw! am ganllaw gwenllys Aberfro;
Och, Dduw! vod amdo o'r gro yn grys.

Och, Wèn o Dalgarth! am Lwydiarth lys;
Och! vethu Cymmru oedd barc Emrys;
Och, Garon! vwrw MON VAM YNYS ddysglair
Och, Vair! vwrw ei chrair Eva verch Rhys.

Duw! evo, am ddwyn Davydd,
A â dros hon deiroes hydd;
Ac i'w meibion, o'r bonedd,
Dêl nawoes er dàl y neuadd.

I'w neuaddau newyddion
Av eto adrev atyn';
Yno gynt ar gàn a gwin
Mal ëaws y bum lawen.

tle, now in ruins, on the banks of the Wye, Herefordshire. About a quarter of a mile distant, upon an eminence overhanging the Wye, is situated Goodrich Court, the splendid seat of Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, K. H. See an account of it in the *Appendix* to *Fosbroke's* Wye Tour.

60. *dan Saturnus*, this passage may allude to Davydd ab Gwilym having died on a Saturday.

61. *Huw Lewys*, (Dosp. VII. 4.).

62. *Derllys*, (Dosp. I. 37. 2.).

71. *Ac i'w meibion*, &c. "May her sons live long to support, or maintain, the former hospitality of *neuadd* Llwydiarth."

IV.

MAWL I HUW LEWIS, O BRYSADDVED YN MON A MARWNAD SIONED BWLCLAI EI WRAIG.

The bard, in the first place, addresses Hugh Lewis as being well known and celebrated throughout the isle of Anglesey for the excellent table he kept; and, in the next place, he laments the death of Jonet, Hugh Lewis's wife, whose presence at the festive board used to conduce greatly to the general comfort and happiness of the parties present. The poem is then taken up in commemorating the good qualities of the deceased, and the general lament which her death caused.

Mae enw mawr am win a medd
I ddynion y ddwy Wynedd;
Oes a gair mwy, 'mysg gwyr Mon,
I Huw Lewis o Liwon;
Ysgwïer vegys Gawen,
A'i gaer, a'i gwrt, yn graig wèn;
Prysaddved yn Modedyrn,
Plasau â chorf *Powls*, a'i chyrn;
Teml gwin gwŷn ŵyr Hwlcyn hael,
Teml Nas'reth, tŷ 'mlaen Israel;
Eangwèn yn neupen erw,
Wyr Gynddelw o'r egindderw.
Rhyw ddydd, o'r hir ddyoddev,
Yr oedd gwreigdda gydag ev;
Un Duw o'r nev yn dòr nawdd,
Ië 'sgwir, a'u hysgarawdd;

IV. Addressed to Hugh Lewis, of Prysaddved in Anglesey, lamenting the death of Jonet Bulkeley his wife.

Prysaddved is still a fine ancient family mansion, situated in the parish of Bod Edeyrn, in the comot of Llivon, (now called the hundred of Llivon), about eight miles east of Holyhead. It was once the residence of *Hwva ab Cynddelw*, founder of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales; from whom were descended, besides the *Lewises* of Prysaddved, the *Owens* of Clennenau; Bod Silyn; Porkington, and Penrhos. We give on the opposite page, the pedigree of Hugh Lewis as a corroborative proof of the bard's proficiency in his profession as a herald.

8. *Powls*, the bards frequently

Gwahanwyd hwynt, ac un tu,
Gwae 'hynys o'u gwahanu;
Tost na bu 'n cusanu saint
Huw a Sioned nes henaint;
Hi aeth i'r nev, drev ddi dro,
Huw ei hunan sy heno.
Duw yn y byd, nid o'n bodd,
I'n tir isod a'n treisiodd;
Ban ddyg *Sioned*, cyn Medi,
Bwlclai heb ei heilcael hi.

LLWYTH MON.

Hova pater Monæ Cinthelci filius effert
Tres flexū fulvos rapidosq. cruore Leones.
Vet. MS.

" Hwva ab Cynddelw, *temp.* Owain Gwynedd, *circa* 1150."

Methusalem
Maredydd
Ierwerth
Grufydd
Grufydd Vychan

Ierwerth
Ierwerth Ddu
Hywel
Hwlcyn, of Prysaddved
Llywelyn ab Hwlcyn

Elen verch Llywelyn = Gwilym ab Davydd, of Llwydiarth.
(Dosp. VII. 2.)

Huw Lewis = Sioned Bwlclai

Davydd ab Gwilym.
(Dosp. VII. 3.)

" Sion Lewis sy'n lew ieuanc" (line 58).
Hugh Lewis
William Lewis, esq., sheriff for the county of Anglesey in 1549–1558.
John Lewis, esq., sheriff for ditto in 1566.
William Lewis, of Prysaddved, esq. sheriff for ditto in 1572.
John Lewis, esq., sheriff for ditto in 1606–1618.
John Owen, of Prysaddved, esq. sheriff in 1725.
John Bulkeley, of Prysaddved, esq. sheriff in 1795, *knighted*.

compared gentlemen's mansions to *Powls;* namely, the old St. Paul's, London, before the conflagration of 1666.

16. *'sgwir* = ysgwir; hence *sier*.
22. *Huw*, &c. = Huw sy heno ei hunan.

Mae bob hav, val mab heb ben,
Mon yn weddw am winwydden;
Nid oes un wedi Sioned,
Eithr â'r llaw aruthr ar lled;
Curaw dwylaw rhag dolur,
A chriaw cwyn; och! o'r cur;
Lliw ydyw gwyllt, du, a gwâr;
Lle duodd yr holl daiar.
Lliwon a aeth oll yn nos,
A dwy Wynedd yw dunos;
Diluw hyd heddyw vu hyn,
Dydd brawd heddyw i Brydyn;
Yn lŷn crwn, i lenwi Cred,
Dôs Wynedd wedi Sioned.
Mon na chwardd mwy, na cherddwr,
Mwy no dyn y mewn y dwr;
Lle mae 'r wawr, lliw Mair wirion,
Yn wir y mae hanner Mon.
Duw y sy 'n dewis *Sioned*
Bwlclai i groesdai holl Gred;
At Duw a'r saint y troes hi,
Ac i aberth Caergybi.
Ac ar ol, val brig ar wŷdd,
Y cawn ieuainc o newydd;
Eto ei phlaid hi a'i phlant,
Yn ei hol, Wèn! a hiliant;
Duw a wnel, lle daw i'n win,
O'u rhywogaeth rhoi egin.
Rhyvedd o ddau vonheddig
Oedd vod Prysaddved heb brig;
O'u tir y bydd, tu â'r banc,
Sion Lewis yn lew ieuanc.
Yn dwyn *lir*, dan elorwŷdd,
Huw Lewis am haul y sydd;
Ar Gybi 'dd wy 'n gweddïaw,
Es enyd, tros Sioned draw;
Ac ar Dduw, ac ar Ddewi,
Arail Huw ar ei hol hi.

59. *lir*, livery; *here* a mourning dress. 64. *Arail* = i arail.

V.

I OWAIN VYCHAN AB GRUFYDD AB IEUAN LLWYD, O LAN BRYN MAIR.

Owain is addressed as a prince of the province of Cyveiliog, and the generous friend of the bards. He is mentioned as being a skilful musician, and one who was ever delighted to hear the dulcimer and the harp. He is moreover spoken of as being an accomplished gentleman, and one well versed in the laws and customs of his country.

Huail cwmmwd Cyveiliawg,
Hŷn vo no dyn hyd Lan Dawg;
Owain Vychan vy iechyd,
A chrair Bryn Mair yw vy myd.
Eryr Grufydd a garwyd,
Unllaw aur o Ieuan Llwyd;
Addav o geirw Mathavarn,
Edwyn a vo da 'n ei varn;
Dinam ydyw o Wenwys,
A da y byd yw ei bwys.
Nid rhyvedd er ein *travael*,
Enwi hwn yn Owain hael;
Y cerddwyr, a'r benceirddiaeth,
I'r haelion vydd meibion maeth.
Pa un a'n mâg heb anair?
Ivor a'n mâg o Vryn Mair.
Llawer dwsmel a thelyn,
A llawer brwysg gàr llaw 'r Bryn.
Iago Sant! enwawg y sydd,
Lle hwn yw bryn llawenydd.
Obry un modd yw Bryn Mair,
Y Bryngwŷn biau 'r un-gair:
Owain Vychan i gannyn
A barai aur ar y Bryn;

V. Addressed to Owain Vychan ab Grufydd ab Ieuan Llwyd, of Llan Bryn Mair, Montgomeryshire.

2. *Llan Dawg*, a parish in Caermarthenshire, about one mile from Laugharne.

9. *Gwenwys*, a descendant of Brochwel Ysgythrog, from whom many families trace their descent.

Ni estwng hwn o'i ystyr
Er un balch, er neb o'i wyr:
Mi a wn swrn, mŷn y saint!
I'r un gwr hwn yn geraint;
Brawd yw 'n medru tynu 'r tant
I gywirdeb â'i g'weirdant;
Cleddau 'r devodau ydyw,
Cevnder i'r cyviawnder yw;
Ei vam yw swydd bob blwyddyn,
Ei dad yw bendith pob dyn;
Ei verch ev yw 'r dangnevedd,
Ei vab yw rhoi gwin neu vedd;
O'r Llyvr Ach hen oedd genym,
Ewythr yw i'r gyvraith rym.
Hwynthwy ar balmant heol
A dery 'n wych draw 'n ei ol.
A chledd y lladd gamweddoedd;
Anghyvraith, un artaith oedd.
Ar gelwydd y gŷr gilio,
Ac ar y fals y gŷr fo;
Y dyn a wnel twyll heb dâl,
E ddaw Owain i'w ddial.
Mi a wn dalm o enwau,
Enwi ydd wyv un neu ddau;
Nid gnawd cael gwr hael o'r rhai'n,
Na dewr onid o Owain;
Dewr oedd *Owain* drwy 'r ddaiar
Ab Urien gynt â'r Brain gwâr;
Owain y Glyn vu un glod,
Owain Vychan vu uchod;
Os Duw a roes dri o wyr,
Y tri Owain yw 'r trywyr.
Duw iddo a wnaeth deuddyn,
Dechreu byd hevyd yw hyn;
Dwyoes ev a'i rhoes i'r rhai'n,
A dwyoes rhoed i Owain.

49. Ni gnawd = nid naturiawl.

VI.

I DAVYDD LLWYD AB LLYWELYN AB GRUFYDD, O VATHAVARN, PAN SYRTHIODD ODDIAR EI VARCH.

Davydd Llwyd, the subject of this poem, had a dislocated shoulder by a fall from his horse; and our bard offers him some consolations under his affliction.

Y gwr byth a gâr roi barn,
A'i vath ev o Vathavarn;
Davydd, gwëydd brig awen,
Wyd vy hydd llaw Eudav hen,
Ab Llywelyn, o'r hŷn hwnt,
Ab Grufydd wyneb *Grifwnt;*

VI. Addressed to Davydd Llwyd ab Llywelyn ab Grufydd Vychan, of Mathavarn, after he had fallen from his horse.

Mathavarn is in the parish of Llanwrin in Cyveiliog.

Davydd Llwyd was a voluminous writer as a poet; and, above that, as a prophet. He was a *Bardd* and a *Brudiwr;* and his *brudiau*, or enigmatical predictions, are numerous. These amused, but could not enlighten his countrymen. The earl of Richmond, on his way from Milford towards Shrewsbury, to contest for the crown which was tottering on Richard III's. head, thought it worth his while to call at Mathavarn, and consult this pupil of Merddin as to the success of his adventure, and at once proposed the question to his seer. The answer was not ready; he hesitated, and promised a reply by the following morning. Finding his craft failing him, he grew visibly dejected. His wife having observed such a sudden change in her husband's countenance inquired, after the earl had retired to rest, the reason. He told her the dilemma he was in; upon which she exclaimed:—"What! you a bard,—a prophet,—a sage! Can *you* hesitate what answer to return to the question? Tell him confidently that he *will* succeed to the throne; and if that proves true, your character is established: if not, you need not fear that he will return here to reproach you for being a false prophet." This satisfied the seer; and no less so the earl, when they held a consultation at the dawn of the following morning. This adventure gave rise to the proverb, (still recollected by the peasantry), *Cynghor gwraig heb ei ovyn*, that is, "A wife's advice, without being asked for it," is always auspicious.

Davydd Llwyd was possessed of a considerable estate on both sides the Dyvi above Machynllaith. Many of his poems are interesting. His lament after the death of sir Grufydd Vychan, is noticed in this collection (Dosp. VI. 1). His description of Rhaglan castle, in Monmouthshire, as he saw it, when on a visit there with William, the first Herbert earl of Pembroke, is curious.

Delw Bawl yw a dâl ei bwys,
Daniel brophwyd o Wenwys:
Ai gwir nodi 'r penadur,
A'i vraich ev, o vriw a chur?
Os gwir, gerddwr Llan Gwrin,
Ev aeth yn gaeth yved gwin.
Ev a wylodd Cyveiliog
Y geirw gwŷn am gâr y Gôg;
Minnau wylav am Ddavydd,
A wylwyv vi eli vydd.
Cwympodd march buan dano,
A'i varch a'i cwympodd e vo.
Y lle cwympodd Davydd Llwyd,
Naw camp yno y cwympwyd;
Minnau a wylais, mŷn Elen!
Yno o blu na b'ai lèn,
A llèn o sidan dano,
A'r un vath arnaw e vo;
Màl na ch'ai ev bendevig,
Na chur na dolur na dig.
Arthur o'i ddolur oedd wàn,
Ac o ymladd cad Gamlan;
Velly 'n Ynys avallach
Y vo a aeth yn vyw iach;
Cawn o veddygon hòno,
Yn vy oes pes cawn e vo;
Dygwn nis ceisiwn mewn cudd
Drwy Ddyvi draw i Ddavydd.
Gŷred angel ac Eli.
Gwialen Moesen i mi;
A'r wialen wrolav

8. *Gwenwys*, the Mathavarn family were not descended from Gwenwys in the male line; but might be on the female side by intermarriages.

13. *Ev a wylodd*, &c. "Cyveiliog wept, as it were, foaming cataracts, when it heard of the disaster that had befallen its poet; who, continually, *like the cuckoo's note*, prophesied what would happen to the land of his birth."

21. *Elen*, the daughter of Coel Godebog, the wife of Constantius, and the mother of Constantine the Great, celebrated for finding the cross of Christ. She lived about the close of the third century. *Camb. Biog.*

Gỳru 'n iach y gwr a wnav.
Eli vydd a weddiwyv,
A throsto gweddio ydd wyv;
A Iesu wỳn yn ei swydd
A ŵni asgwrn ei ysgwydd.
Ei gnawd gwnaed meddyg yn iach,
Y dwrn a â 'n gadarnach.
Un tro a wnaeth briwo braich,
Un enbyd yw yn unbraich.
Un a thri a weddïav
Un weddi gan Dduw a gav.
Un trist vyddav yr hav rhydd
Yni dyvo hwn Davydd.

VII.

I LEWIS AB MAREDYDD AB IEUAN VYCHAN, O LAN WRIN.

Lewis ab Maredydd is, in this poem, represented as a generous, wealthy, and an influential person; an esquire of the body guard to Henry VI., and a warrior.

Elfin Llan Wrin yw Nudd i lawer,
Lewis ab Maredydd;
Aed yr aur ar ei ddeurudd,
Iesu a ro oes i'w rudd.

Deurudd Maredydd yn Mhrydain â'i law
Lewis sy 'n eu harwain;
A vu well Pab no 'r mab main?
A vu ddim vwyvwy ei ddamwain?

Damwain Rhiccrt ab Einion
Ar Lewis yw awr lawen;
Y llew a gad mewn lliw gwŷn,
Lliw Rhys a wellâa ar hwn;
Y lliw sydd ar yr arian
Oll yn aur yn Llan Wrin.

VII. Addressed to Lewis ab Maredydd ab Ieuan Vychan, of Llan Wrin.

= Rhys Gethin, o Vuallt, yn Mrycheiniog.

Sir Richard Gethin, marchog urddawl a laddwyd tra yn gwarchae ar Roan yn Fraine. See *note* (line 28) to this poem.

Maredydd ab Ieuan Vychan = ... merch Rhys Gethin.

Lewis ab Maredydd — Rhys ab Maredydd.

1. *Elfin*, a complimentary epithet. See, in *Rees's* Welsh Saints, p. 236, an account of Elfin son of Gwyddno, a saint in the college of Illtyd.

Gwis o Lanwrin gael gosog i wyr,
I Arwystl a Chyveiliog;
O Vechain i Vrycheiniog
A gilia oll dan ei glog.

Ei glog, val rhyw varchog, vydd
Yn aur, a'i ŵn yn un radd;
Ar lyvr dwned Maredydd
Wedi 'wisgo y dysgodd.

Dysgu da y bu, a rhoi budd a lles,
Ni bu nes neb i Nudd;
Dysged wrth vab Maredydd
Gwyr ei wlad a threv Gaer Ludd.

Troi ynghylch Caer Ludd rhag bod trin a wnai
Nai Syr Rhisiart Gethin;
Taro wrtho, mŷn Marthin!
Yw treio 'r haul trwy yr hin.

Mae ei dda val yr hindda i'n rhan,
Mae ei aur ev gàr vy mron;
Mihangel a wna 'n velyn
Yma euraw vy Marwn.

Barwn yw ei ewythr ar Baris a Rhôn,
Ac ar hwnw *Flwr de lis;*
Val ei ewythr vo Lewis
A roes ym aur er ys mis.

Mis Rhagfyr i wŷr ev a roddai win,
Mis Hydrev y caem osai o wydrin;
Chwevrawr a Ionawr, megys i Gynin,
I'r Brëyr arav yr wy' bererin;

15. *Gwis*=gwyddis, *from* gwybod, to know.

28. *Syr Rhisiart Gethin*, sir Richard Gethin, knight, was an officer of note in the French wars under the Henry's Vth and VIth. Sir Richard eventually fell at one of the sieges of Roan in Normandy.

29. *Marthin*, there are two canonical saints of this name: *viz.* St. Martin, Bishop of Tours; and St. Martin, Pope and Martyr.

Mis Awst gydag ev y mae sin i'r byd,
A Mis Mai hevyd; a mis Mehevin.

I Harri Chweched traṃwyed bob trin
Ysgwier ydyw a rwysg gwyr Edwin;
Ar hwn y dysgwyl lle mae rhai'n disgyn,
A'i ystor ariant a'i lestri eurin;
A'i addoli a wnav a'i ddilyn rhagllaw,
A dysgwyl arnaw a gwallaw y gwin.

Un avael yw ev a'i gynnevin,
Un rwysg a'i ewythr, ac un oresgyn;
Rhwng Lewys a Rhys y bu ddwylan rhin,
Ac yn ei gysgawd Gien a Gwasgwin;
Ac yr oedd yn Frainc gwreiddin rhyvelwyr,
Iĕ rwysg wythwỵr i ŵyr Rhys Gethin.

Draw y bu 'n trigaw lle mae tew 'r egin,
Mae draw ôl ei law, ac ôl ei ewin,
Ac yno yr ovned yr eginyn,
Ac eraill a'i câr ar yr holl werin,
Llu o vrenhinoedd gorllewin, gerllaw,
A erbyn ei law oiar ben ei lin.

Evo a urddir, meddai gerdd Verddin,
Evo a urdda â da bob dewin;
Ev a rydd riv gwỵ̂dd lle y bydd byddin,
Ev a roes lawer croes y carw Idlin,
Rhoed iddo goler val yr hin y troes,
Rhoi o Vair einioes i Harri vrenin.

Llyw ar Gyveiliawg gyvranawg o rin
Llu o Varwniaid gerllaw ei vrenin;
Lluryg i Gurig a ddwg y werin,
Llyna wisg iddo pan drawo 'n y drin;
Llawn ydyw o'r dawn, llin Ieuan Vychan!
Llèn yw o arian ar blwyv Llan Wrin.

VIII.

MARWNAD HYWEL AB GRONWY, O VAELAWR.

The death of Hywel is stated to have been deeply felt throughout the neighbourhood. He is described as having been a good scholar, as well as a pious individual; and one also who delighted in entertaining the minstrels, and others, at his table. The bard despairs of seeing his like again; but with a prophetic eye foretells that his posterity would become numerous; and he prays that they may, like him, prove themselves to be worthy of their country.

Wylais achos marwolaeth,
Wylaw, Gwae ni! hael a'i gwnaeth;
Wyled Mon am lew du mawr,
Wyled vil o wlad Vaelawr;
Arvon, Hywel ab Gronwy!
A ŵyl môr heli, a mwy;
Mudion ŷm vis Mai, dàn iâ;
Meirw hevyd am ŵyr Hwva.

VIII. An elegy upon Hywel ab Gronwy, of Maelawr Gymmraeg.

Hywel ab Gronwy was the proprietor of *Havod y Wern*, a stately mansion in the parish of Wrexham, Denbighshire. Hywel bore the arms of the founder of his tribe, Tudyr Trevor; namely, Party-per-bend sinister ermine and ermines; over all a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules.

Havod y Wern is still the property of a descendant of Hywel ab Gronwy, though the name has been changed by marriage from Puleston to Cooke.

Hywel ab Gronwy, =
of Havod y Wern.

Alson = Hywel ab Ieuan ab Grufydd, of Bersham.
da. and
heir.

Alson = John Puleston, son of Madog Puleston second son of Robert Puleston of Emral, by Lowry sister to Owain Glyndwr.
da. and
heir.

John Puleston Hen, chamberlain of North Wales, and ancestor of a long line of Pulestons at Havod y Wern.

Myned yn drev lom annoeth,
Mae 'r Hold wèn, am wr hael doeth;
Mae Gwrecsam am wr o'm iaith
Gwedi wylaw gwaed eilwaith.
Troia Maelawr Gymmräeg,
Yw 'r tir am ysgwier teg.
Penrhaith i dalm o'r ieithoedd,
Pendevig o Gynwrig oedd;
O bai win i'r drev, beunydd
Yr âi o'i dai, ar y dydd.
Arver o wrandaw 'fferen,
A wnai o Vair a nev wèn;
Gildiaw 'n y drev gynnevin,
A galw gwyr i gael gwin;
Gwahawdd deuvwy, drwy y drev,
Un oedran a wnai adrev;
Rhivaw da 'n yr Havod wèn,
Rhoi mwy er rhwymaw awen;
Göwenu, mỳn delw Gynin!
Ar wyr o gerdd wrth roi 'r gwin;
A gair i'm oes, o'r gwyr mwy,
Gwr unair a mab Gronwy?
Arwydd canol marwolaeth
Yn Nghaer Wynt gynt a vu gaeth;
Yn gae yr oedd seren gròn
Ar ben draig Uthr Bendragon;
A Merddin a'i dewiniodd,
A minnau vum o un vodd.
Velly yr oedd, val lliw 'r wawr,
Hywel, val haul, i Vaelawr;

10. *Hold* = Holt, a contributory borough town on the Dee, east of Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh.

13. *Troia Maelawr Gymmraeg*, &c. mention is here made of Hywel being buried in Maelawr Gymmraeg. *Troia* = Troy, an epithet frequently applied by the poets to a beautiful spot.

21. *Gildiaw*, to contribute money; to present a gift.

25. *Havod wèn*, the house is called Havon y Wern. The bard used the name *Havod* only, adding *wèn* (fair,) as an epithet.

31. *Arwydd*, &c. the comet was esteemed the *arwydd*, or sign, of mortality, according to the superstition of former ages. See Dosp. I. 22. 50.

33. *cae*, a circle; a halo; a radiance.

O hwn, i gadw 'n *nasiwn* ni,
Mae paladr, val mab Beli;
Ac o'r un mab Goronwy,
Ugain mil a gawn, a mwy;
Hywel, val angel o'i lys,
Vu winllan rhôv a'i wenllys.
Y mae, o'r breninbren mawr,
Yma wialen yn Maelawr;
Pulstwn, a'i vam Alswn wèn,
Hwn yw 'r ddâr; hon yw 'r dderwen;
A Hywel vu'r pren hwyav,
A fridd o'i gorf hardd a gav.
Dwy Vaelawr o'i orwyrion
A â yn wŷdd mawr o Nudd Mon;
Brig Sion a geidw gwirioniaid,
A'i wraidd da o ardd ei daid;
Deunawosgl Pulstwn ieuanc
A roi i bawb aur y Banc.
I Hywel y rhoed haiach
Oed Nudd, a'i vywyd yn iach;
Yn oes hwnw, a'i synwyr,
Duw a wnel Pulstwn ei ŵyr;
A Duw a Mair, nid rhaid mwy,
A gâr enaid mab Gronwy.

50. *A fridd*, &c. "And children from his loins there will be." *Fridd*, a plantation; a nursery of trees: *here* to be understood figuratively, as signifying a nursery of children.

IX.

I ROSSER AB SION AB RHOBERT, O VAELAWR.

Roger Puleston is addressed as a distinguished and powerful warrior; and one who possessed great wealth, a noble mansion, and an extensive territory.

Y milwr ni châr malais,
Ni wna na thraha na thrais;
Rhosser drysorer y serch,
Ab Sion lyvr *Absi* anerch; 4

IX. Addressed to Roger ab John ab Robert, of Maelawr.

Sir Roger Puleston, knight, chamberlain of North Wales, slain in an insurrection of the Welsh at Caernarvon, A. D. 1293.

|

Sir Richard Puleston, son and heir.

|

Sir Roger Puleston, son and heir. = Margaret, daughter of Llywelyn ab Ynyr, of Iâl. Arms: Paly of eight or and gules.

|

Richard Puleston, of Emrall, esq. = Lleucu, daughter of Madog Voel, of Eglwyseg, from Cynvrig Evell.

|

Robert Puleston, of Emrall, esq. slain in the wars between his brother-in-law and king Henry IV. = Lowry, daughter of Grufydd Vychan son of Grufydd, of Rhuddallt, lord of Glyndyvrdwy and half of Cynllaith. She was sister to Owain Glyndwr, on the failure of whose male issue, Owain's arms descended to the Puleston's; namely, Paly of eight argent and gules: over all a lion rampant sable; who still quarter them. *Copied from a MS. written in 1698.*

|

John Puleston, of Emrall, esq. = Angharad, daughter of Grufydd Hanmer son of sir David Hanmer, of Hanmer hall, father-in-law of Owain Glyndwr; and ancestor of the present sir John Hanmer, baronet, of Bettisfield, in the county of Flint.

|

Roger Puleston, son and heir. = Janet, daughter of Thomas Bulkeley, of Acton, esq.

4 *Llyvr Absi*, "the horn, or ABC, book." The bard meant by *Absi* that this poem was only *initiatory*; and that as he proceeded he would advance in panegyric.

Siob oludawg o Robert,
Sant Pawl elusendy pert.
Hwn yw môr o Hanmeriaid
Dros dîr bedeiroes ei daid;
Hwn sydd o Bilstwn drwy 'r byd,
Yn tyvu val naint hevyd.
A'i aur yw llî ar y lled,
O'i wlad ev i ail Dyved.
Alexander, Rosser! oedd
Yn leiav un o'i luoedd;
Er hyny ar hir enyd
Ei allu vu yr holl vyd
Un vaint yw Rhosser, neu vwy;
A'i drev ev a'i dîr vwyvwy.
Mawr yw seren y morwyr,
Mwy yw no swrn o'r mân syr.
Y mae Rhosser val seren,
Amliw ar weilch Maelawr wèn.
A'i aur bath o bedwar bys,
Vu oleuni 'r Vêl Ynys.
Yn wreichionen ei hunan
Ydyw o'i dir val dau dân.
Y tir y sydd i'r Pretr Sion,
A'r tyrau a'r tai hirion.
A'i dda arall a'i ddewredd,
Un mab i hwnw a'i medd.
Un mab yw Rhosser, v'eryr;
I Sion lid Sioswa, neu Lyr.
Unmab Rhosser *goncwerwr*,
Yn ei ol a â yn wr.

5. *Siob oludawg*, "Job, the wealthy," a compliment to Roger's father.

6. *Sant Pawl*, &c. an epithet applied to Emrall, Roger's house.

17. *Un vaint*, &c. meaning that Roger's mansion, — Roger's estate, and Roger *himself*, were all three ample.

27. *Pretr Sion*, a complimentary epithet. *Pretr* or *Preutur Sion*, Prester John, or Presbyter John, a fabled prince ecclesiastic in Abyssinia. He is drawn, in heraldry, as a bishop sitting on a tombstone, having on his head a mitre, his dexter hand extended, a mound in his sinister, and in his mouth a sword fesswise; the point to the dexter side of the field. This is part of the arms of the episcopal see of Chichester.

33. *unmab*, &c. "a son worthy of his great ancestor sir Roger Puleston, knight."

Arglwyddi lin olin ynt,
Arglwyddwaed un dreigl oeddynt.
O Sion ; gwreiddiau a synwyr
Yw ei vab, evo a'i wyr.
Gwreiddiodd Rhosser val derwen,
O Vynyw dros avon Dren.
Dwy Vaelawr y dyvelynt
Ei dŵr o Gaer Droia gynt.
A'i gaer wèndeg a'i *rwndwal*,
O'i dir y Waun hyd ar Iâl.
Ei hyd gwrawl hyd Gorwen,
Ei sail hyd yr Eglwys Wèn.
Ei gastell y dyellir
A'i gaer dew 'nghylch gwyr ei dir;
Hwyr i vil o ryvelwyr
Viniaw ei walch, ev na'i wyr.
Mur maen yw 'r Cymmro i'm ynys,
Maen *grwndwal* ei Emral lys ;
Maen gwerthvawr Maelawr y medd,
Maen gwn hyd yn min Gwynedd.
Piler o Hanmer yw hwn,
Heblaw ustus o Bilstwn.
Rosser yw 'n *Clander* a'n cledd,
Rholant swydd Gaer ar Heledd.
Nid mwy fyniant sant dan ser,
Nid dewr isod ond Rhosser ;
Rhosser yw hanner yr Holt,
Aeth Rhosser â thri *hwswolt ;*
Aeth i Rosser goler gwỳn,
Ev a eilwaith yn velyn.

44. *Tir y Waun* = Swydd y Waun, the lordship of Chirk, in Denbighshire.

46. *Eglwys Wèn*, Whitchurch, near Denbigh. Here the celebrated Twm o'r Nant (Thomas Edwards) was buried.

62. *hwswolt* = a household : *teulu*, *tylwyth*.

X.

I HUW CONWY, O VRYN EURYN.

North Wales is mentioned as the land of ale, mead, and wine; and the house of Hugh Conwy as the place whither the indigent minstrel should resort. Hugh is celebrated for his military acts, his hospitality, and for his unbounded munificence to the bards. The latter part of the poem is taken up in eulogizing Elizabeth, Hugh Conwy's wife, and in giving a sketch of her pedigree.

A garo mwyn gwrw a medd,
A dau win, aed i Wynedd;

X. Addressed to Hugh Conway, of Bryn Euryn.

Bryn Euryn is a mansion in ruins, in the parish of Llandrillo yn Rhos, on the sea-coast of Creuddyn, and to the west of Abergelau. Tradition records that it was formerly called Llys Maelgwn Gwynedd; and that it had been the habitation of Marchudd ab Cynan the fifth, in point of priority, of the fifteen ennobled tribes of North Wales. Of this Marchudd an anonymous Latin versifier, in a scarcely legible old MS., wrote thus:

Strenuus Uwch Dulæ Marchudd bellator in orbe
Sanguineo tumidi spolium prælustre gigantis
Æquali pugna et justo certamine cæsi—
Fert caput avulsum tantique insigne triumphi
Tortilis argenti nitidique corona revincit
Quo Rex descendens Henricus Septimus exit
Claruit Eduallo sub Calvo rege Britanno.

Maelgwn Gwynedd, in the 6th century; Marchudd, in the 10th; and Grufydd Goch lord of Rhos, about the conclusion of the 14th century, may be reckoned the most noted proprietors of Bryn Euryn. Grufydd Goch was grandfather to Hugh Conway, the subject of this poem. Hugh Conway was the first who borrowed from the river which bounded his territory the permanent family surname of *Conwy*.

The Conways of Bod-Tryddan, near St. Asaph, affected a foreign descent from the *Conyers* of Richmond in Yorkshire; but both the Conways, Welsh and Anglo-Norman, now lie with the Capulets, excepting some fragment of the name preserved by a branch of the English nobility, apparently descended from the learned secretary of state, under James I., of that name.

The tribe, or clan, of Grufydd Goch of Bryn Euryn were numerous in the lordships of Rhos and Rhyvoniog. Some anecdotes of their strength and skill in archery are recorded at Conway, and at Coed Marchan, when they besieged the Thelwalls, then numerous in the vale of Clwyd, within the walls of Ruthyn castle. John ab Maredydd, of Ystum Cegid, marched his clan from Evionydd, through the defiles of Snowdon, and relieved the Thelwalls from their thraldom, and restored them to their respective homes; viz. to Bathavarn, Plas Ward, Llan Bedr, Nant Clwyd, Plas Coch, &c.

An excellent view of Bryn Euryn, in its present state, may be seen in *Hughes's* Beauties of Cambria.

A vŷno help i vyw 'n hwy,
Aed, caned i Huw Conwy.
Rholant, ni bu wr haelach,
Robin yw, hir y bo 'n iach;
Edn yw ev o Ednyved,
Eryr yw eryv ar wyr Cred.
Mi yw 'r gwr, val y mae 'r gog,
Ac a alwan' yn geiliog;
Y ceiliog ni chân celwydd,
A gân i Dduw ac e 'n ddydd.
Canu uwch acen a wnav,
I Huw Conwy y canav;
Ac *edn wyv*, ni 'm gad yn ol,
Abl a gân yn bylgeiniol;
Canu cathl, val cân cethlydd,
Erddo a wn ar wawr ddydd;
Cathl bêr o ben pererin
Yn mron gŵyl, yn mryn y gwin;
Yn Mryn Euryn mae 'r nawradd,
A vu yn nev, o vain nadd;
Ac yn mhob gradd o naddynt
Gwin a pharch a gawn a phunt.
Yn nesav i Noe eisoes,
Ond ei blant, vu 'n dyblu oes;
Bu 'n *vrenin* a dewin da,
Belus ar gwbl o 'Syria.
I Huw yntau, val Hantwn,
Y tro rhent y tir hwn;
O'r avon elwir Conwy
Ei dir a êl hyd ar Wy;
A'i goed a'i wŷdd gyda 'i win
O graig Ofa i Gaer Gyfin;
Dano bu hyd na beiïr
Sawdwyr swrn, glo sedr Sir;

5. *Rholant*, Rolando, a complimentary epithet to Hugh Conway.

6. *Robin*, Hugh Conway's father.

21. *nawradd*, an allusion to the nine orders of angels.

28. *Belus*, a king of Assyria.

29. *Hantwn*, syr Bevys o Hantwn.

34. *craig Ofa*, Offa's dyke.

Caer Gyfin, the old Conway.

36. *sedr* (sad), firm.

E savodd deutu Syvarn,
A'r Ddena vawr ddoe 'n y varn;
Troia a Groeg, rhag troi gradd,
Yn amlwg a wnai ymladd;
Gwedy hyny eu hunain
Troi yn un natur o'r rhai'n.
Mae chwedl mai dwy genedlaeth
Iso 'n un *nasiwn* a aeth;
A'r ddwy 'n un, un radd, un wedd,
Oedd genedl Nordd a Gwynedd.
Gwraig Huw wrawl, gwraig hiriell,
O sir Gaer nid oes wraig well;
Aeth cenedl Elsbeth Conwy
O Verwig wèn hyd vro Gwy;
Hi o Domas Salbri sydd
I alw 'r genedl ar gynnydd;
Wyr syr Sion Donn ys da waed
Yw'r heulwen o'r rhiawlwaed.
Da oedd cyfion Huw Conwy,
A da yw Huw wedi hwy;
I'w plant oll, rhag planed dig,
Y bo nodded Beneddig.
Bendithion Elsbeth Conwy
A ddaw yn hawdd iddyn' hwy;
A'r vendith a riv un-Duw
Byth i hil Elsbeth a Huw;
A rhiv gwlith o vendithion
A vo i Huw; ev a hon.

37. *Syvarn*, the river Severn.

43. *Mae chwedl*, &c. "There is a report current that the people of the North and Gwynedd are mixed and become one nation." "After the death of Roderic the Great, the Northern Britons of Stratclwyd and Cumberland were much infested and weakened by the continual incursions of the Danes, Saxons, and Scots, which made many of them quit their country, and seek for more peaceful habitations. Under the conduct of one Hobert they came (about A.D. 877) to Gwynedh, or North Wales, in the beginning of the reign of Anarawd, who, commiserating their distressed condition, gave them the country from Chester to Conwy, if they could drive out the Saxons, who had lately possessed themselves thereof." See *Camden's Britannia*, vol. ii. pp. 559, 560.

58. *Beneddig* = Benedig, St. Benedict.

GWAITH

LEWIS GLYN COTHI.

DOSPARTH VIII.

Y LLWYTH BRENHINAWL, &c.

I.

I IASPER IARLL PENVRO.

The earl Jasper is represented throughout the whole poem under the mystic personification of the initial letter of his name, which the bard calls the "capital I" of the Irish Ogham (the English J being unknown to the Welsh alphabet). The I occurs in almost every couplet; as,—I is beyond the sea—I traverses the three seas—and nine havens dread his approach—I's guiding star blazes over the two glaives (Dau Gleddau = *Milford*);—I will land—I will give battle—I will revenge his wrongs. After his victory—I will offer gold upon two altars to his guardian saint. The North can read I—and the North men will declare for him. There is not a Saxon from hence to Windsor but trembles at the thought of the transmarine I, &c. &c.

Yr un o'r llythyreni,
Olo yr iaith, elwir I,

I. Addressed to Jasper, earl of Pembroke, when he absconded into Britanny.

The title at the head of this poem could not have been given by the bard himself previous to the battle of Bosworth in 1485; otherwise he might have suffered the law due to his crime. Some copyist in after-times prefixed the dedication. When the poem was composed, the earl of Pembroke had retired beyond the sea for safety. It is written in the enigmatical style of the *Brudiau*, a mode very common in that age, and which contributed much to cause the Welsh nation to join the earl of Richmond on his route from Milford to Shrewsbury.

Darllain a wna ugain iaith
Yr I hòno o'r heniaith;
Yr I *Gap'tel* Wyddelig
Ydyw 'r I dros dir a drig.
Ar y môr oer y mae 'r I,
A naw havn yn ei hovni;
I guddiedig o ddodiad
A ddaw o'r cudd i roi cad;
Yr I uniawn o'r waneg
A lumniwyd dan elment teg;
Ei brawd a roes yn ei bro
Aur yr hynaiv ar hòno;
Gwynedd a ddyall ganwaith
Liw o'r aur i lywiaw 'r iaith;
Ar ol y dyaill mòr wâr
Liw du i lywiaw daiar;
O dri lliw y darlleïr,
O dair rhan y daw'r I hir.
O ràn gwlad Gynan y gwin,
O Rôn waed o ràn Edwin;
Ynglyn gwlad Brydyn a'i bro,
Yn Mrut y Cymmry eto;
Y Nordd a ddarllean' I,
Y Norddwyr a wna erddi.
Un-Sais ni châr hyd Winsor
Soniaw am I dros un môr;
Aeth yn wr wrth enw arab,
I i'r môr at Vair a'i mab;
Daeth seren uwch bèn i I
Yn y glŷn a'i goleuni;
Mae seren wèn, uwch gwlad Non,
I'r I arall yr awrhon;
A oleu, ar ŵyl Ieuan,
O vlaen I deg val yn dân.
Uwch ben Dau Gleddau enyd
Oll y bu yn ganwyll byd;
I'r làn wrth oleu 'r ganwyll
Y daw I i ddial ei dwyll;

Ar ddwy allawr i Ddewi
Yr aur o'i ddwrn a rydd I;
Evo a aeth I dros vôr
I â dramwy o drimor;
Ev a â y dan ei vys
Yr I winau o'r Ynys.

II.

I MAREDYDD AMHAREDYDD, O DREV EGLWYS, PAN OEDD Y BARDD AR HERW O ACHAWS SIASPER IARLL PENVRO.

This poem was probably written shortly after Jasper earl of Pembroke was defeated by the young earl of March, at Mortimer's cross in Herefordshire, in Candlemas eve, in 1461. The bard, like his master, was obliged to live in concealment, flying from place to place, hiding himself sometimes among rocks, and at other times in the heart of a thick forest. In this poem he gives a vivid description of the places of his concealment, and how he finally arrived at Maredydd's mansion, where he met with not only a welcome reception, but also a kind protector.

Yr eryr o wàr Arwystl
Aur a gostia ar dir gwystl;
Maredydd, dyhudd pob dyn,
Amharedydd yn Mhrydyn;
Arweddodd, gwreiddiodd mewn gras,
O Ieuan Moel, enw Melwas;
Enw Ivor, awn ei ovyn,
Enw Galath Ieuan y Glyn.
Aur pwys Trev Eglwys yw vo
A ŵyl Arwystl ei euro;
Ceidwad i wàn a chadarn
O Owain Voel yw 'n y varn.
O daw rhyvel dur hevyd
Ar bawb y mỳn ràn o'r byd:
Y byd a aeth, medd pob dyn,
Yn ymladd hyd yn Emlyn.

II. Addressed to Meredith son of Meredith, of Trev Eglwys.

4. *yn Mhrydyn*, for *yn Mhrydain*, to suit the rhyme.

8. *Galath*, son of sir Lancelot and one of the twenty-four knights of Arthur's round table.

9. *Trev Eglwys*, one of the six parishes of the hundred of Arwystli.

14. *Ar* = oddi ar.

16. *hyd yn Emlyn*, that is, any distant place, though he names a particular district.

Mi 'n ddydechwr celliau
A drig a'i wâl mewn dâr gau.
Y'nghoedwig brig Allt y Brain,
A'i bro, y bu wŷr Owain;
Minnau yn y màn yno
Drwy vedw 'r allt a roav dro;
I dŷ Maredydd y dov,
Lle 'r eurir llawer erov;
Ac yno tario hyd dydd
I Bennant Bacho beunydd.
Llechu 'n ngrug Cwm Buga,
Llwydwŷdd im' yr allt oedd dda;
Rhodiaw bron Bumlummon las,
Rhivaw gwawn rhov a gwanas.
Gwyliaw o hyn hyd Galan
Ar y naw môr o'r un màn;
Oddiyno troi 'n ddeiniad rhydd
Ydyw 'mryd i dai M'redydd.
A pheunydd at yr hydd hwn
I'm ciniaw yr amcanwn;
I'm *swpper*, arver vy iaith,
I'm gwely, m' Iago! eilwaith.
Vy mwyd, vy niawd, vy medd
Y mae yno a'm annedd;
Lle yngod ger llaw angel,
A llŷn a gav a llèn gêl.
Meistr i'm a wnaeth Westmestr ail,
Maredydd llyma 'r adail;

17. *Dydechwr*, a lurker; a skulker: *llechwr*, *ymlechwr*; *un ar fo*.

19. *Allt y Brain*, a cliff near Meredith's residence.

20. *y bu wyr Owain*, Owain Glyndwr's forces had their abodes in the recesses of Pumlummon.

26. *Pennant Bacho*, a dingle in the vicinity of Pumlumon. *Bacho*, vulgarly for *Bachwy*, a stream that joins the Severn. Alexander king of Scotland, and Hugh earl of Chester brought their forces, in 1113, as far as Pennant Bacho in aid of Henry I. king of England, against Grufydd son of Conan prince of North Wales. See *Powel's* Hist. of Cambria, p. 128. 4to.

27. *Cwm Buga*, vulgo *Cwm Bigu*, so named from a stream called Buga, flowing from the south into the Severn, near Llanidloes.

32. *Ar y naw môr*, that is, here and there, and everywhere; in every point.

Nodded yw 'r tŷ gwŷn eiddaw,
Nawdd-dir im' yw 'r neuadd draw:
Tŷ '*scwar* yw seintwar y sant,
Tŷ Rhuveinwaith Glŷn Trevnant;
Ni âd vo enyd ei vardd
Ev o'i dŷ yn vwyd-wahardd:
Ni ddov o'i neuaddau wr,
Hyni *gwencwcro* 'r henwr;
Hyni ddêl tân o'r waneg,
Hyni êl dwr yn haul deg;
Hyni ddêl tros hyn ddiliw
Y pair ei air yn mhob rhiw.
E bair aur, e bair arian,
Hyni ddêl mel o'r gro mân;
Hyni êl tros oedran hydd,
Mair i adael Maredydd.

48. *Glyn Trevnaint*, the name of Maredydd's residence, or the township in which his house was situated.

55. *Diliw* = diluw = *diluvium*, a deluge: *dyliv*.

59. *Hyni êl*, &c. "Provided that the Virgin Mary would grant Meredith such a length of life as that of the stag." The bard is playing, throughout the last *five* couplets, upon the same idea of not quitting the mansion of Meredith, until some point should be gained.

III.

I IASPAR IARLL PENVRO.

In this ode we have a good specimen of *Awdl Vrydiau*, a species of poetry so current in the bard's time, in which the leading characters of the day were introduced under fictitious names, borrowed chiefly from the animal creation. Here the bard has collected a large menagerie of all kinds of animals, wild and tame, from twenty to thirty in all, intending them, no doubt, to represent different individuals then living.

Rhoed y Llewpard ddwy 'spardun
Am ystlys mam ynys Mon ;
Dysged alarch b'le disgyn,
A ph'le bo'r tir *fwlbart* hen.

Y *fwlbart* a gaif helbul
Gan *wiber* ac un *ebol ;*
Gan *asen* a'i gwayw 'n isel,
Gan *neidr* ac un o Idwal.

Tarw o Idwal yw 'r trydydd,
Drwy'r byd wedi 'r oero'r *baedd ;*
A'i dridart *Lewpart* Caer Ludd
A dŷn feilsion o'u falsedd.

Fals veddwl y porthcwlis,
Fòn o *Rag* â phwn o *Rôs ;*
Wyth o *cirth* â saith *arthes*,
A wenwynodd ein ynys.

Naw ynys a'u cynhenoedd
A vwrw 'r *twrch*, ev a'i arwydd ;
Llew a *bwch*, *parchell*, y *baedd ;*
Bual a *Lings*, *oen* a *blaidd*.

III. Addressed to Jasper earl of Pembroke.

13. *porthcwlis* = portcullis, a machine, resembling a harrow without teeth, hung over the gates of a city, or castle, to be let down to keep out the enemy.

14. *Fòn o Rag*, probably an allusion is made here to "Ragman's Roll," a statute so called, appointed by Edward III.

Y *blaidd* a'i vab a leddir,
Yr *âb*, a'r *sarf*, a'r *wiber;*
A'r *wadd* ieuanc o'r ddaiar,
A *chi* oer, a *chyw eryr.*

Gwae 'r *eryr*, a gwae 'r *aran;*
A gwae 'r *draig*, a gwae 'r *dragwn;*
Gwae 'r *lleuad* o'r gorllewin,
Gwae 'r *cnot* oll, gwae wyr Cent hen.

Gyda 'r *fâ* hen a'r *gwenith*,
Iso ev â *Rôs* i veth ;
Ev a â 'r *bi* i varw byth,
Un a'i gŷr ewin y *gath.*

Tair iaith y *gath vraith* vu rodd,
Trichant a losgant Caer Ludd ;
Tòred muriau ei neuadd
Triniaid y *tarw* o Wynedd.

Taurus Cornutus tri natur ydyw,
Wedi'r brenin Arthur ;
O geirw y banc, o Loegr bur ;
O waed Idwal ; o Dudur.

O Dudur y mae yn ngwlad Eidal
Ceiliog forestog a wna fristial ;
O'i ddwy adain vain vydd val yn tyvu,
Ac yn addvedu manblu aur mâl.

O Vrytaen i dir heb vawr attal
Yr ehedai ev, a'r rhai dyval
O Ddeau Cymmru ; ar ddwywàl Llundain
Ev a gân blygain dros vain y Vâl.

A'r cathlev cyntav ar Vathraval,
A'r ail o Sandwis ar ael Syndal ;
Trydydd ar Gaerdydd, yn dâl i Iaspar,
A gân i adar gywion Idwal.

Ol ei big lemhir, val bagl Owmal,
A gair yvory ar Gaer Vawrial ;

Ol ei ddwy adain o Ial i'r Heledd,
Ol ei ewinedd i ar Lynal.

Ac yno 'r eildydd, gan ryw Oldal,
Y daw rhyw Owain yn darw rial;
Ac y gwna 'n borva â'i bâl, hyd Ddevnsir;
Y grug a gweundir o Gaer Gyndal.

Ac a ddial cam ar rai gwamal,
Ac a dỳr daiar gwedi'r dial;
Ac a dỳr gestyll gyda'i arial dwys;
Ac a ràn Bowys â'i gyrn bual.

Ac a achub Iorc, a Chaer Dubal;
Ac a ỳr baner Lloegr i Bennal;
Ac a ddaw i diriaw i dàl môr Havren;
Ac a ỳr Rhonwen wraig i'r henwal.

A'r gwragedd Seisnig i'r dwr meddal,
A'r Saesnes ormes i drev Gingsal;
A'r Saesneg wàn-greg i wâl yr eigion,
A'r Saeson duon i'r un dial.

Nac oeded Ddyved, wlad ddioval;
Na'i thir graiandeg na'i thri *gwndwal;*
Noded o Milfwrt, anwadal ddaiar;
Nesâed â'i adar ynys Dudwal.

Emprwr vo evo lle mae 'r aval,
Enaid Brutaniaid yw'r gwallt a'r tàl;
Einioes i Iaspar, Ynial garennydd,
Wyneb a devnydd Brân ab Dyvnwal.

Mal Brân ab Dyvnwal a *dart* y hynnill
Hanner Ffrainc a Lwmbart;
A Duw a wnel, dan ei wart;
Gwellâu hap gwayw y Llewpart.

60. *Caer Gyndal*, Kendal, in Westmorland.

70. *Trev Gingsal*, Kinsale, in Ireland.

IV.

I IASPAR IARLL PENVRO.

A. D. 1460.

This ode, in the MS., bears the date of the year 1460. It is therefore probable that it was written shortly after the battle of Northampton, (which took place July 10th, 1460); when the king's army was defeated. It was written, most likely, with the view of inducing the Welsh to rally under the banner of Jasper earl of Pembroke. On this occasion, it is said, queen Margaret collected an army, twenty thousand strong, with a celerity which was neither expected by her friends, nor apprehended by her enemies; and engaging the duke of York's army at Wakefield (December 24th, 1460) obtained a complete victory.

Y tir a'r dwr îr ar dro sy hysbys
Dan Siasbar iarll Penvro;
Y Deau bid, hyd y bo,
A dwy Wynedd y dano.

Aeth dano, m' Iago! egin Deheubarth,
Hebog y *Queen* Catrin;
Un brawd ynn a barai win,
Un vron yw hwn a'i vrenin.

Henri vrenin fordd ydd êl hinon,
Ev a â'r gwareu, ev a'r goron;
Edwart Dywysog heb *dretusion*,
A geidw 'r ynys â gwaywdur union.

Iaspar yn drydydd Pen Mynydd Mon,
A ynnill y gwr, mŷn llaw Garon!
Harri o Rismwnt o Gaerlleon,
Ar ol ei ewythr â i Liwon.

IV. An ode addressed to Jasper Tudor earl of Pembroke, written, according to the MS. note, when the bard was in concealment.

11. *Edward dywysog*, "prince Edward," the son of Henry VI., "without having recourse to treacherous acts, will equitably guard the *British* isle with an iron-pointed spear."

16. *Liwon* = Llivon, in Anglesea.

Marchog o'r *Gardr*, val yr oedd Meirchion,
Yw Iaspar a gâr ei ragorion;
Yn *Varc* y gelwir o hyn i Von,
Yn Ddug y gelwir yn dda ei galon.

Beli yw Iaspar Talebolion,
Bliant yw o aur lle bu blant Dòn;
At Iaspar aed gwyr Aberdaron,
A hyn a orvydd ar hen Arvon.

A chaer Degeingl a Cheredigion,
A chyrau Llywel, a Chaer Llion;
At Iaspar ydd â tir Cymaron,
Yr hwn a gyvyd yr hen govion.

A'r wythiaith i'r Rhyd Goch ar Ieithion
Yn oes ei dad i'r ynys y dôn';
Yn ei oes y daw yn westeion
Y meirch prenau â rhwyvau gwyr Rhôn.

Ac ev a chwery 'r daran gyvion,
A dur a chwery drwy Uwch Aeron;
Ev a wery 'r *Sies* vry a'r Saeson,
Ev â â'r gwareu, ev a'r gwirion.

E chwery fristiol âg urddolion,
Y gwr a ynnill hyd Gaer Einion;
E chwery *bars* rhwng y *Mars* a Mon,
Ev a ladd yno vil o ddynion.

Ev a â â'r tir a vu 'n dirion,
Y bu 'n diriogaeth Uthr Bendragon;

17. *Marchog o'r Gardr*, knight of the Garter.

19. *Yn Varc*, marquiss. *Lewis Morris.*

23. *Aberdaron*, a parish in Caernarvonshire. The church is dedicated to *St. Hywyn*, a saint of the island of Bardsey; it was a sanctuary, and also much frequented by pilgrims.

25. *Tegeingl*, Englefield, formerly a cantrev in the county of Flint now called the hundred of Coleshill.

26. *Llywel*, a parish in Brecknockshire.

35. *Ev a wery 'r sies*, "he will play a game of chess," that is, he will display his skill in martial tactics.

A ader heibio o'r diarhebion,
Gwir yw diarheb y gwyr dewrion,
" Gwell yw hen hawl gwayw llinon,
" No hen alanas hen elynion."

A hwnw a hawl yr hen holion,
Yr erw bengam i'w roi i'w wyrion;
A'r trevydd caerog, a'r marchogion,
A'r tir gwenith a'r tyrau gwynion.

Ar dyrau gwynion, ar dai urael mawr,
Y mae ei lawn avael;
Oes Iau i'r Cymmro gwineuael,
Oes yspêr hir Siaspar hael.

I Iaspar a gâr y main gwn y mae
Mainc brenin Arragwn;
Ei sel, ei dir a welwn,
Ei lu hardd dan wiail hwn.

Irion wiail o ran Owain
Edn a gywain, dawn i gywir,
Ei waed rhial hyd Darywain
Ac o Owain ni wna gohir.
Ei gynghorau nos a borau,
Ei ragorau mawr a gerir;
O'r maelorau, a'u maenorau,
Y iarll gorau yw 'r llew geirwir.

Gwirion oesawg, gwr yn nesu,
Gwyr a'i llesu â gra llaeshir;
Gwŷn-gyf oesawg, gan gyfesu
A gair Iesu, ev a groesir.
Gwalch gwlad Rosog, gwrt diddosog,
Gorhof osog lle gorphwysir;
Gwr lliosog, gestyll closog,
Gŵraidd osog gŵyr y ddwysir.

45. *Gwell yw hen hawl*, &c. Gwell hen hawl no hen alanas. *Diar.*

59. *Owain*, Owen Tudor, Jasper Tudor's father.

Siroedd ovyn, sy wraidd yved
Seilion Dyved islaw 'n dovir;
Sawl dan ovyn sel Ednyved,
Seler yved sawl a rivir.
Sarf amneidiau, sant eneidiau,
Sail i neidiau Sul a nodir;
Swrn o bleidiau sydd i'w deidiau,
A sud heidiau dros Deheudir.

Tiroedd dano y traidd dynion,
Trwy ovynion taer a vŷnir;
Torv a gano trevi gwynion,
Tyrau crynion i'r tarw cornhir,
Trwy Ddarywain i drev Nywain,
Trwy Gedywain traw gadewir;
Talaith Gywain, tàl Ednywain,
Twr o Owain â'r gwayw trahir.

Hirion vilwyr i hwn Veli
O Gydwely gâd a wylir;
Heb eiddilwyr, heb Wyddeli,
O vôr heli vry y hwylir.
Hav hir velyn, hydd Twr Celyn,
Hwn a welyn', henw a wylir;
Hil Llywelyn hyd Gynvelyn
A ŷr gelyn i'r gwïal ìr.

Irddail yw rhiv arddelwyr hwn,
Y gwr ar rŵn a garai wir;
Y gwr a riv y gwyr ar rŵn,
Pa wr yw hwn ond Iaspar hir?
Y gwyr digel a ddaw lle 'dd êl,
I'w dad y dêl Ardudwy dir;
Aed tàn ei sel y byd yn bêl,
Iddo yr êl y ddaiar ìr.

V.

CYWYDD I SIASBAR AB OWAIN TUDUR.

In this poem the bard speaks openly and fearlessly as to the decisive part Jasper Tudor should take. He inquires, with some degree of impatience, what had become of Jasper,—the bull of the conflict; and where could he be found? in what country? or on what sea? He tells him that he was expected to be at his post in the month of May; but that now the month of August had arrived without any signs of his making his appearance. He urges him by all means to admit the Raven (sir Rice ab Thomas) into his counsels; for that by his alliance and the assistance of the Northwallians, he would be able to put an end to the claims (line 57) of any of Edward's family to the crown of England.

Sais adwyth mewn *sias* ydwyd,
Siaspar! ba ddaiar ydd wyd?
Pa vôr y mae d'angorau?
Pa bwnt lle 'r wyt hwnt, wr tau?
Pa bryd, (pa hyd y'n hoedir?)
Y tarw du y troi i dir?
Gwyl Vair, gwylia o voroedd,
Gwynedd wèn dan ganu 'dd oedd.
Mis Mai, di vai yw dy vodd,
Od wyt draw, y doit drwodd.
Duw! Awst, gwedi ei estyn,
Y doit; ti a oedit hyn:
O rôd i rôd p'le 'r ydwyd?
Sòri ddyn aros ydd wyd.
O chysgaist, pan vych wisgi,
Arglwydd Penvro defro di;
Tiria, y bwla! heb oludd;
Truan yw 'n rhwym, tro ni 'n rhydd;

V. Addressed to Jasper earl of Pembroke. This poem was probably written a few days previous to Henry earl of Richmond's arrival at Milford, where he landed 7th of August, 1438.

Duw hael a rydd dau hwylwynt,
Dial beth o'r goval gynt;
Cymer di, ŵyr Cymmry! d' âch,
Y Vrân, yn dy gyvrinach;
Gwènol briodol, a brain,
A wna lendid i Lundain.
A nodes beirdd enwedig
A ddaeth oll yn oddaith ddig.
Amlys im', dan ymliw ser,
Ymsang yn Lloegr un amser;
Llin *Hors* llyna eu harswyd,
Llyna 'r Vorwyn o'r llwyn llwyd.
Nid divraw 'r engl, nid hyvryd,
Neidr vraith a wna 'r gwaith i gyd.
Gwenwyn a bair digoni,
Gwae nhwy gan ei gwenwyn hi.
Dwy Wynedd a eilw sant Denis,
Ev a glyw o chawn vyw vis;
Dwyrain a glyw, dyrnig lwyth,
Deivr ormes Dovr ormwyth;
Dyhuno Bristo, a'i bron,
B'le 'dd wyd a wna bloedd eidion?
Tarw dig a wna tòri dur,
Tro i neitiaw tri natur;
Tarw glew yn mhob antur glân,
Torvoedd colledroedd llydan:
Yr un tarw y sy 'n arwain
Cyrn aur val coron o wain.
Da vu Dduw, i dwv ydd aeth,
Droi 'n y tarw dri naturiaeth.
I *Sais* rhag trais, anrheg traeth,
Dygwn dy enedigaeth;
Franc cadarn ar varn Ffrainc ydwyd,
Ein brut ni, ein *Brytwn* wyd;
Dyro vloedd, darw o Vleddyn!
Dyro gri daiar a gryn;

27. *Amlys im'* (*am* and *llys*, llysu, llysiad), "I dare not tread on Saxon ground."

Bedwyr o Dudur dadwys,
Buglodda glawdd Ofa ddwys.
Bron tarw a dŷr braint Iorwerth,
Brev ar Dduw nev yn dy nerth!
Bwriad dieithr brawd tëyrn,
Briw dy gas rhag bwrw dy gyrn;
Bwgwl cedeirn, bugail cadr,
Bwla Cymmru benbaladr.

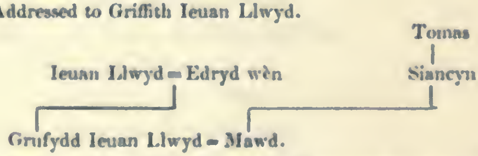
VI.

I GRUFYDD IEUAN LLWYD.

THIS poem is addressed to a cavalier who met the earl of Richmond, when he landed at Milford, in August 1485; and followed him to Bosworth field. The bard prognosticates his advancement to honours, by the royal munificence, for his services; and alludes to some deeds of valour done by him in the field of battle, where he was mounted on his "bayard," (line 20), striking terror and death by the skilful use of his poleaxe. The bard (in lines 37, 38.) exults at the prospect of a lasting peace after the sanguinary conflicts between the rival houses.

GRUFYDD! nos a dydd nos daed,
Gwalch hael o'r gloew uchelwaed;
Bendigeidran ymwanwyr
Wyd o Ieuan Llwyd *ab Llyr*;
A derwen forest diredd,
A *dart* mab Edryd y medd.
Dygaist, er digostiaw iaith,
Dy vrenin adrev unwaith;
Pan diriodd penaduriaid,
A thynu Rhos wrth ein rhaid;
Yno y gwelid ein *galawns*,
A llu fair IORC, a llu FRAWNS;
Llu mawrdrum gerllaw mordraeth,
A llawer *trwmp* gerllaw 'r traeth;

VI. Addressed to Griffith Ieuan Llwyd.



3. *Bendigeidran*, &c. "The Bendigaid Vran of the combatants." A complimentary epithet to Griffith.

10. *A thynu Rhos*, an allusion to Griffith mustering the men of Rhos, in Pembrokeshire, to join the standard of Richmond.

11. *ein galawns* = our gallant ones.

12. *fair Iorc*, the posse collected for Richard III.

A *gwns* ynghylch maner goch,
A fyrdd uthr fordd yr aethoch;
Troist di Rufydd tros deirfordd,
Tyrau yn wag, trwy y Nordd;
Troist wyr yn gyrch, troist rai 'n gall,
Ti a'th *vacart* a'th vwyall.
O wybr y Nordd bu y naill,
A'u lliv oer, a'u llev eraill;
A'u trwst o waith un-Duw tri,
A'u trwst y *seithved* Harri.
E ddywawd y beirdd ieuainc,
A'r hen veirdd ar eu hŷn vainc;
Y dai gynhen hyd Gynwy,
Gan Dduw mawr, ac ni ddaw mwy.
E a vu varw 'r tarw a'r tân,
Trwy vaedd, lleidr torvoedd llydan;
Aeth heibiaw, drwy wŷth ebwch,
Echrys byd a *chwrs* y bwch;
A'r *gorsied* yn vriwedig,
Velly fôn avall a phig;
A'r baedd oer i'r bedd a aeth,
A'r egwyd a'i rywogaeth.
A'r byd, es enyd y sydd,
A'i holl wenwyn yn llonydd.
Bydd, Grufydd, wedi 'r gorphen,
Bader doeth; mab Edryd wèn!
Ni'm gad Mawd heb ddiawd dda,
Nac heb v'aur, nac heb vara;
Nac heb letty vry, di vraw,
Na Mawd heb y mwyd heibiaw.
Merch Siancyn dengnyn a dâl,
Wyr Domas ŵryd Owmal;
Hon sydd o gŷf Gwinionydd,
A hon val ei hynaiv vydd.

29. *E a vu varw*, &c. allusions *here* to the old Brudian. *Baedd*, a boar; Richard III. so called. A boar was one of the supporters of the royal arms of Richard.

34. *fôn avall*, the stem or handle of the pike made of tough crab-tree.

40. *Edryd wèn*, the mother of Grufydd Ieuan Llwyd.

Addwyn yw o Ddinawal,
O Waithvoed hen, wythved tâl;
O Ronwy, heb arwain hud,
Ac o'r Dwns, gwyrda unsud.
Grufydd mae 't beunydd benwn,
A gwawr deg o ryw y Dwn;
Gwna gofa îs Gwaun geufordd,
Y gwareu a wnaeth gwyr y Nordd;
Mŷn weled rh'om, yn ol trin,
Obry wyneb y brenin;
A bydd Grufydd yn gorphol,
Ysgwier hir ar *Siecr Rol;*
Ac aros ysgwierwisg,
A chymer goler a gwisg.

49. *o Ddynawal,* Mawd was descended from Cadivor ab Dyniawol, who scaled Cardigan castle; and also from Gwaithvoed of Ceredigion; from Gronwy; and from the Donnes of Kidwelly. Grufydd Ieuan Llwyd was also descended from the last family.

56. *gwyr y Nordd,* North Britons, the opponents of Henry VII.

60. *ar Siecr Rôl,* upon the exchequer roll. *Query,* Grufydd's name may have been upon the roll among others who were to be preferred to honour?

VII.

I WILYM GWENT, RHYVELWR I IASPER IARLL PENVRO.

Gwilym is extolled for his unflinching loyalty to king Henry VI., and also for the bravery displayed by him in the wars with France. And judging from the poem, Gwilym's fame as a warrior must have been well known throughout France, as well as in his native country. He is ranked, by the bard, on the score of bravery, and his skill in arms, with his friend and compeer Matthew Gough so celebrated in history.

Y gwr vu 'n nerthu 'r Goron,
O Loegr hwnt ar ael gwyr Rhôn;
Bendith canmil i Wilym,
Barti i'r Iarll Herbart rym;
Beli hir gwenithdir Gwent,
Blodeuyn o bobl dwy-Went.
Pand teg lle mae anrheg ym,
Bod clw y byd i Wilym;
Bod teml Ieuan ab Tomas,
Bod ei air oll, bod ei ras.
Cravanc Gwilym ab Siancyn
Yw 'r llaw a gaed i'r llew gwỳn;
O Lywelyn ab Gwilym,
Ac o wraidd Morganwg rym.
Mòr wrawl y mae 'r eryr,
A llew gwyllt yn llywiaw gwyr!
Pa vyd bynag, mỳn Iago!
Ar vy iaith yn hir a vo;
Ai byd heddwch enyd awr,
Ai travaelvyd rhyvelvawr;

VII. Addressed to Gwilym Gwent, an officer under Jasper earl of Pembroke.

4. *Barti i'r Iarll*, Herbert earl of Pembroke was a Yorkist to the last, and of course an opponent to Jasper Tudor; so that *Barti* must mean here a warrior fit to oppose the power of Herbert.

Nid â'r byd i gyd ar gam,
A'i reolaeth ar Wiliam.
Ev a vu 'n rhyvelu 'n Rhôn,
Ar draws gwyr dros y goron;
A phan vu ev â'i luoedd
Yn Frainc, mwyav un-fair oedd.
Y vo gedwis ei vywyd
I Vathew Goch vyth i gyd:
Yno ill dau ni neillduynt
I rói y gad i wyr gynt.
I'r gad vlaen y Siarlmaen sant,
Ar ei ail ydd âi Rolant;
I'r gad y bai vwya 'r gwaith,
Yr âi Wiliam yr eilwaith.
O bai ar Siasper daro,
Trwy vil y t'rawai vo;
Cyvlawn hyny a ddaw 'n dda
O gywirdeb yw 'r gwrda.
Cywir a chynnil Wilym
Yw i un Duw o vlaen dim;
I'r goron, rywiawg eryr,
Vry i Iarll Penvro a'i wyr.
E vu gadben i'r brenin
Ar gan' trev; ar ugain trin.
Yn Frainc, mŷn Eglwys Sain Fraid!
Y bu tano Gapteniaid;
A'i *Drymper* a'i vaner vo,
O'i vlaen ev a'i lu yno;
A'i veirch wrth gyvriv ei wart,
A'i vwâau yn mhob Vowart;
A'i wyr arvawg yn wrol,
A'i weywyr ôn ar ei ol;

21. *Nid â 'r byd*, &c. "the world would not entirely go wrong, provided its government was entrusted to Gwilym."

28. *I Vathew Goch*, Gwilym Gwent and Matthew Goch or Gough, the celebrated warrior slain in the tumult of Jack Cade, were intimate, and served together in the French wars.

47. *A'i Drymper*, "and his trumpeter."

52. *Gwaywyr ôn*, lancers, spearmen. The long handles of the spears were made of *ôn*; that is, of tough *ash* wood.

Ac yntau Farchog antur
Wedi ei doi drosto â dur.
O bryd, neu vaint, brawd un vam,
I Droilus yw Mastr Wiliam;
Y vo ydyw hen Vedwyr,
Neu Hector Gwent, yn cadw gwyr;
Ceidwad ar dir Frainc ydoedd,
Cadw 'r iawn yn eu câd yr oedd.
Ev a gedwis y trevydd,
A'r tyrau hwnt a'r tir rhydd;
Y vo a'm cadwo rhag cam,
Teilo a gatwo Wiliam.

VIII.

MOLIANT HENRI AB GWILYM.

The poem opens with a prayer for the prosperity of prince Edward, whom the bard designates as the duke of Cornwall. After this, William, Henry's father, is introduced, whom the bard calls the earl of Gwent, mentioning him as an adherent to the prince. He speaks highly of the integrity of lord William, and also of that of his son Henry. He next mentions that a bill of attainder was however lodged against Henry through the instrumentality of some false accusers; and he prays that he may be enabled to clear himself of the foul charge. The bard then gives a vivid description of Envy; and also of the influence money had over the minds of wicked and treacherous men. The poem concludes by the bard expressing, in strong terms, his firm belief of Henry finally getting the better of his accusers; and rejoices at the thought of his friends rallying around him to see him righted.

Iesu gwŷn i wisgo ei art,
A geidw y t'wysawg Edwart;
Un yw yn min y naw môr,
Un *prins* yn hap ar Winsor;
Iarll yw vo gerllaw y Vâl
Yn Nghernyw, Dug yn Nghornwal.
Iarll o Went arall aeth,
Yn oes hwn i'w wasanaeth;
Iarll Wiliam, drwy'r llu *aliwns*,
Ydyw 'r iarll a dery ei *wns*.
Eppil yr arglwydd Wiliam
Ni chordia gair, ni chred gam;
Ei dad ni chredai un dyn,
Ar Harri â'r bàr hirwyn.
Provi athrawd Henri hael,
Y bu williaid heb allael.

VIII. A poem in praise of Henry ab Gwilym. It is not known who Gwilym was, to whom the bard gives the title of the earl of Gwent. He may have been the Gwilym Gwent of the last poem.

Swydd Diawl, mòr varwawl yw vo,
Dwyn athrawd ! Duw a'i nertho !
Bil ar Henri ab Gwilym,
Bil oedd ev nid *abl* o ddim ;
Ac un *bil* y gwnawn na bai
Eich byw eilwaith â'ch biliau.
Yno ydd oedd un neu ddau
Ym mro Gaer, mawr eu geiriau ;
Yn ei ol, yn valcha' neb,
Yn wàn iawn yn ei wyneb.
Gwàn a vag y genvigen,
Gwanwr byth nis gwna ar ben ;
A vo gwàn genvigenwr,
Hir yn was, a hwyr yn wr ;
Calon pob gwr avlonydd
Cneuen y genvigen vydd ;
Curaw 'r ais val cŷrau 'r ôg,
Cnoi y cylla cnocellog ;
Yn dân yr â dàn yr ên,
Ac yn vwg y genvigen ;
Ac yn grin iawn gan y gred,
Ac a lysg val golosged ;
Camp hen genvigen, ar vêr,
Cnoi galon cyn y gweler ;
Llanw bron er lluniaw braw,
A llosgi val cell o ysgaw ;
Ar Iesu mae rhànu rhod
Ac o gythrael goeg athrod.
Y llu diawliaid lle delynt
A vagen' genvigen gynt ;
O, Dduw ! beth o dda bathawl
A wna i ddyn ymroi i Ddiawl ?
O redeg, mòr ddewr ydyw,
Henri aeth i ben y rhiw ;
Oddyno hwnt ydd â 'n hŷ,
Di *ddowt* y daw o ddeutu.

18. *Duw a'i nertho*, "May heaven prove his innocence !"
24. *Ym mro Gaer* = Gaervyrddin.
38. *Golosged*, see Dr. W. O. Pughe's Dict.

Vy ngobaith, yn vy ngwybod,
Ydd â yn uwch o ddau nôd;
Er bod rhai yn athrodwyr,
Pa ryw gyrf ŵyr pwy yw'r gwyr?
Er athrod o wyr wythrent,
Harri a'r iarll hir o Went;
Mae 'r drev gyda'r pendevig,
Mae rhan dda; mae rhai yn ddig;
Mae ei allu yma wellwell,
Maent hwy 'n waeth; mae yntau 'n well.

IX.

I NICOLAS AB GRUFYDD AB RHYS, O GROES OSWALLT, GWRENG O GORON Y BRENIN HARRI VI.

THE bard alludes to Nicholas ab Grufydd's dress worn by him as yeoman of the crown—Compliments him on his fine crop of hair, and the stateliness of his person. He compares him as to stature, as well as to the beautiful symmetry of his person, to several illustrious individuals of the olden time. The poet also represents Grufydd as being in affluent circumstances.

Y llew biau 'r pryd a'r llun
O Hiraethog a Rhuthyn;
Aur a wisg, ar ei ysgwydd,
Nicolas hael yn cael swydd;
Ab Grufydd, ddeurudd wrol,
Ab Rhys ni âd gamp ar ol;
Unben yw 'n llys y brenin
O vonedd Gwynedd y gwin;
Gwr yw a ddyg, hardd ei wallt,
Gair Siason i Groes Oswallt:
Mae Nicolas gorf Siason
Un wallt a Dewi ab Non.
A'm bod, i 'm bywyd! i wr
A bryd trahael *Bortreiwr;*
Llun Gwalchmai a bortreiwn
Ar y llèn hir â llun hwn.
Ei vesur brawd i Voesen
Ydd wyv â hŷd Addav hen;

IX. Addressed to Nicholas ab Grufydd ab Rhys, of Oswestry, one of the yeomen of the crown to Henry VI; now called yeomen of the Guard.

2. *Hiraethog*, the hilly tract from the Conway at Llanrwst to the vale of Clwyd. The poet Grufydd Hiraethog was of this tract. The patriotic Owain Myvyr was born and bred in the bosom of Hiraethog. Hiraethog and Berwyn are the most extensive tracts of mountains in North Wales.

Hyd tri o veibion Priav
Ar gorf yr eryr a gav.
Y gwr hael, gorau o hyd,
I ddau eraill a ddeiryd;
I Vran ab Llyr, pan vu 'r iaith,
Arall ydoedd Lyr Llediaith.
Ai gwaeth Nicolas no's gwyr,
Y gwr mawr a grym eryr?
Gwell vydd Gasgwin no gwin gwàn,
Ac aur vydd gwell nog arian;
Nicolas a gavas gorf
Do ungamp, nid o wàngorf;
Hwnw vydd berchen bwa,
I hwnw y daeth enw da.
Y saeth aur a ddyg vy sant,
A'i bwrw â'r bwa ariant;
Bwrw ydd wyv innau 'n barod
I'r llew glân arall o glod.
Aur a gav, er eu govyn,
Sul a gŵyl gan Sisli gwỳn;
Yr un verch, orau yn v'oes,
Gyda hwn a geidw ei heinioes;
Llin *Rhobert*, (mỳn bedd Lloniaw!)
Salter, haul dros y wlad draw.
Mwy a roes yn mro Oswallt,
Mwy o aur rhudd no'r môr hallt;
Mwy o win no lliv Menai,
Un da o'i llaw i'n, nid llai:
Merch yw Sisli i'r trihael,
A hon yw mam Ivor Hael;
Mab yw Nicolas i'r medd;
A nai 'r gwin yn nhir Gwynedd;
Nith yw hon rhoddion rhuddaur,
Eithr ev yw ewythr i'r aur.

38. *Sisli gwýn* (wèn), Cicely Salter. It does not appear from the poem whether she was the wife of, or sister to, Nicholas ab Grufydd.

41. *Llin Rhobert*, &c. Robert Salter of Oswestry. The name is still preserved in that town.

Pan welwn hwn a hono,
E welid im' olud Io.
Gwnaeth Nicolas i'w *nasiwn*
Urddas hir ar ddewis hwn.
Coron aur a ddyg Harri,
Y cywir hwn a'i câr hi;
A choron ar lun hòno,
O'r un vath a arwain vo.
Duw nev, a Dewi a Non,
A geidw 'r gwr gyda 'r goron.

54. *Io* = Job.
55. *nasiwn*, a tribe, family; a nation.
59. *A choron*, &c. An allusion to the crown being borne, tas and badge, by Nicholas ab Grufydd as a yeoman of the crown.

X.

MARWNAD EDMWNT, IARLL RISMWNT.

THE death of Edmund introduced—Edmund mentioned as being the brother of Jasper Tudor and son of Owen Tudor—Owen Tudor said to be greatly affected on account of his son's death—Edmund's armorial bearings described—an allusion to the grave—Edmund said to be a lover of peace—mentioned as being (half) brother to Henry VI.—a description of the sad loss which the country sustained by his death—he is said to have been buried at Cwrt y Brodyr, or the monastery of Grey Friars. After mentioning this circumstance, the bard proceeds in praise of Edmund; describing, at the same time, what state the country was in, in consequence of his death.

CYMMRY yn gaeth a aethant,
Yn rhydd rhyw ddydd ydd oeddynt;
Pob Cymmro o'r do hyd Went,
Aed ymaith wedi Emwnt. 4

Emwnt Iarll Ristmwnt Duw a'i rhoes iddynt,
Duw a ddyg ei einioes;
O Dduw! pa'm na roi ddwyoes
I dëyrn? neu draian oes? 8

X. An elegy upon Edmund earl of Richmond.

Edmond son of Owain Tudur or Tudor, by Catherine (the queen dowager and mother to Henry VI.) daughter to Charles VI. king of France, was born at Hadham. Before he was created earl of Richmond, on 23rd November, 1453, he was generally called Edmund of Hadham. He married Margaret daughter and heir of John Beaufort duke of Somerset; and they had one son Henry, the afterwards Henry VII. He died in the prime of life, 3rd of November, 1456. He was buried first in Cwrt y Brodyr, or the monastery of the Grey Friars at Caermarthen. On the dissolution of which, his grandson Henry VIII. ordered the body to be removed, and re-interred in the area of the chancel of the cathedral at St. David's, where his tomb is still shewn. It bore formerly his effigy and various escutcheons, and other ornaments in brass, which were removed by the parliamentarians of the 17th century, who stripped the cathedral of many of its costly decorations. *Lewis's Top. Dict. of Wales.*

Nid oes i neb oes wrth bwyso ei vryd
Am vrawd arglwydd Penvro;
Owain Tudur yn eurio
Am ei vab y mae e vo.

Evo heb lwyddo o'n blaen yn deilwng,
A'n dyg dylwyth Brytaen;
Ar ol am ŵyr Iarl-y-maen
Yr ydym ar a adwaen.

Adwaen dòri'r pèn, gwerth punoedd i dlawd,
Am *Flwr d 'lis* brenhinoedd;
Tair saled ar darged oedd,
A thri edn a tharw ydoedd.

Y Tarw a'r Ceiliog o'r tiredd oll gynt
A'r Llew gwŷn o'r Gogledd;
A'i gwènol, Owain Gwynedd,
O eitha'r byd aeth i'r bedd.

Y mae'r bedd val amryw bwll,
Y mae'r byd yma ar ball;
Y mae'r OCH, ac nid mawr well;
Y mae'r WAE drwy Gymmru oll.

Gwae Gymmry, hy hwnt; gorphen ein *Grifient;*
Emwnt Iarll Ristmwnt, a garai hedd;
Duw a roddes dau o ieirll dan un iau,
Un o'r ddau orau aeth i orwedd.

Brawd Henri vrenin, nai ab chwaer Dwlphin,
Mab Owain o lin meibion y wledd;

11. *Owain Tudur*, commonly called Owen Tudor, was the lord of Penmynydd, in Anglesey. See an account of him in the *Cambrian Biography*; and his pedigree in *Cambro-Briton*, vol. i. pp. 456, 457; and also in the *Appendix* to *Wynne's History of Wales*.

18–20. *Am Flwr d'lis*, &c. According to Heilyn's Help to English History, p. 463, the arms of Edmund of Hadham are thus read: namely, "France and England quarterly, a bordure azure charged with fleurs-de-lis and martlets or;" but from our poet, who does not blazon the shield, we learn that the shield was charged with fleurs-de-lis, three helmets, three birds, and a bull.

Tòri, 'n mhob tàren, i bob dyn ei ben;
Oedd dòri derwen o ben bonedd.

Tòri 'r byd terwyn y dydd y bu dŷn
Yw tòri llinyn tir holl Wynedd;
Dydd dig, a dydd du, a vydd ac a vu;
Darvu ein bylchu am ein balchedd.

Ein tyb o vewn tŵr gynt y'n tŷnai 'r gwr,
Y llew o Dewdwr o'n halltudedd;
Dim gobaith weithian nid oes, val yn dân,
Onid darogan hain a drygedd.

Uchel yw ochain, a lliv a llevain,
Yma 'n y Dwyrain a Môn diredd;
A gwaed ac udaw, a gwenwyn gwynaw,
A newydd wylaw yn ddialedd.

Galwer heb galon, vry weithian Vrython;
Alltudion moelion y'ngwlad y medd;
Ydd ym oll yn ddig, yn bren heb un brig,
Heb wreiddiau orig heb ryw ddewredd.

Nid forest rywiog heb goed bagadog,
Nid marchog arvog heb glog, heb gledd;
Nid dyn, dyn o daw, a ddêl heb ddwylaw,
Nid llaw i bwysaw heb y bysedd.

Heb law, heb lywiwr yr ŷm bob rhyw wr,
Heb vilwr o wr a thrugaredd;
Heb lin brenhinol yma 'r ŷm ar ol,
Heb urddol breiniol heb wirionedd.

Aeth a vro Ieithon ryw vwg hyd ar Von
Aeth Brython gwirion yn eu gorwedd;
Aeth Lloegr yn goegryd, aeth Fraine vyth o'i phryd,
Aeth Cymmry y gyd o'r byd i'r bedd.

35. *Tòri 'n mhob tàren*, "To cut off in every spot." *Tàren*, a spot or place; any spot of ground: also a peak, as *Tàren tair tàren*, a three-peaked mountain, north of Pènal, in Meirionethshire.

Ei vedd a wnaethpwyd yn vur
Yn Mynyw o vaen mynor;
Meddrod sy 'n Nghwrt-y-Brodyr,
Yn ei veddrod y dodir,
Y doded yr hen Dewdwr!

Llywiwr o Dewdwr ar dudwedd ei vrawd,
Ev a roed i orwedd;
Llyna 'r byd yn llenwi 'r bedd,
A llyna 'r iarll o Wynedd.

I Wynedd nid oedd ddim dewiniaeth
O waith rhyw deulu, eithr hudoliaeth;
O niwl yr oedd varddoniaeth draw
Wedi ei eiliaw 'n brophwydoliaeth.

E rodded yn iarll val chwar'yddiaeth,
Hwnw a ddycpwyd o'r vrenhiniaeth;
Iarll Cymmro evo oedd uchaviaeth hwnt,
Emwnt *lord* Ritsmwnt oedd yn nglàn traeth.

Iarll ac amherodr pob llywodraeth;
Eurlliw a wisgodd yn mhob iarllaeth;
Angau i'r Deau, deuwaeth no thrais môr,
Vu ar yr elor ei varwolaeth.

Mae 'n varw 'n rhygarw, 'dd ŷm ninnau yn rhygaeth;
Mae 'r *disiau* brithion yn feilsion faeth;
Mae 'n wâg ein *ystâg* megys dugiaeth vry,
Mae Cymmru 'n wagtŷ, 'dd ŷm ninnau 'n waeth.

Gwag tir a welir heb reolaeth,
Gwag tŷ heb wely a maboliaeth,
Gwag trev heb blasau, gwag traeth heb ddyvredd;
Gwag annedd heb wledd, heb vedd, heb vaeth.

86. *disiau*, pl. of *dis*, a dice.

87. *ystâg*, a stake in a game of dice. The expressions *disiau* and *ystâg* allude to the *Brutian* and *daroganau* of the Welsh bards, who might have predicted favourably of Edmund Tudor.

Gwag Llan heb *Brelad*, heb geidwadaeth,
Gwag tŵr heb sawdiwr, a bwa a saeth;
Gwag aelwyd heb vwg, a gwaeth vydd heb dân,
Gwag gwladan lydan heb ddeiliadaeth.

Mae Lloegr yn wâg, a'm llygru a wnaeth,
Mae 'n wagach Cymmru o'r mynegiaeth;
Mae Fraine yn wâg iawn am fraeth vlodeuyn,
Mae Prydyn derwŷn heb blaidwriaeth.

Rhoed yn Mrytaen ddraen, drwyddi yr aeth;
Rhoed dolur, rhoed cur, rhoed deg hiraeth;
Rhoed llin, rhoed egin waedogaeth blaenawr
Rhodri Mawr i lawr o'i vilwriaeth.

Yn iach gant hebog a marchogaeth,
Yn iach naw *cwrser*, amser a aeth;
Yn iach Cymmru, iach eurychiaeth falsedd,
Yn iach ein bonedd na chawn benaeth.

Yn iach i venthyg pendevigaeth,
Yn iach lawenydd, yn iach luniaeth;
Yn iach! y Brython aeth i vethu;
Yn iach *gwneweru*, gwlad Gymmru gaeth!

99. *mynegiaeth*, see Dr. W. O. Pughe's *Dict.*

XI.

I'R BRENIN HARRI VII.

This ode opens with an acknowledgment to the Divine Providence for Henry's success; and also with a wish that the same Providence would grant him a long and prosperous reign. The poet, in the next place, passes an eulogium on Jasper Tudor, under the title of the duke of Bedford; and alludes to his landing with Henry at Milford. He then mentions that the country generally, as well as the greater portion of Ireland, had already acknowledged Henry as their king. And alluding to the return of Rhys ab Tewdwr from his exile in Brittany to claim the sovereignty of South Wales, in which he succeeded, takes an opportunity of complimenting Henry under the title of *Rhys.* He speaks of Henry as being now firmly fixed on his throne; and next to him in dignity and power the bard places his patron Jasper Tudor, whom in this ode he greatly extols. After this, he gives an outline of Henry's noble descent, mentions his creating twelve knights banneret, and the peaceable manner in which he was crowned.

Duw dodes *fortun*, do; doded hirhoedl
I'r *King* Harri seithved;
Da y gŵyr wedi gwared
Dỳnu 'r groes a'i dwyn i'r Gred.

Trwy Gred tair saled vu 'n seilio *siasau*
Sywlius Sesar Penvro;
Tarw Mon â i'r tir y mỳno,
Troia vawr anturiai vo.

Evo iarll Penvro rhag pob *hort* a dig,
Siaspar Dug o Bedfort;
Ei nai ev aeth â'r hen vort
Gròn hapus, wrth gaer Newport.

Milfort, a Newport, a gwlad Non! dyn hir,
Dan Harri a'i goron;

XI. An ode addressed to king Henry VII.

6. *Sywlius Sesar*, Julius Cæsar, a title of compliment to Jasper Tudor.

9. *hort*, a hurt, an injury.

11. *hen vort*, &c. Arthur's round table at Caerlion, near Newport.

Mae'r Nordd, pum rhan y Werddon,
A Deau 'n fest dan ei fòn.

Ei ddwy fòn linon drwy 'r Vel ynys aeth,
A sêl Uthr ac Emrys;
Da o'r dwr, i dir dyrys,
Droi rhàn o Dewdwr a Rhys.

Rhyw Rys drwy 'r ynys a dry anwar gwag,
Is gwegil y ddaiar;
Rheoli gwyllt, arail gwâr,
Sy o yspwys i Siaspar.

Siaspar, *King* Henri o ddaiar Ddewi
Wedi eu geni o *reial* gainc;
O lin brenhiniaeth, o ail waedoliaeth,
Henri evo aeth hwnw ar vainc.

Pembrwg golwg cawr doe a aeth, ni'm dawr,
Rhyw Lew adeilvawr ar ail dalvainc;
Hwnt Harri yw 'n tarw, a da a diarw,
Ev vry yw 'n hen garw o vrenhingainc.

Doed daiar a dwr ar dud rhyw Dewdwr
O mỳn y ddeuwr dim in' ddiainc;
Rhiver Lloegr hevyd i'r rhai'n hir enyd,
A muriau a fryd Cymmru a Frainc.

Nawllu ni allant un corf o nawcant,
Neu o benau gant, neu bin ac a inc;
Oll weithio 'n un llythr o iarllaeth eurllythr,
Waith nai, a'i ewythr vyth yn ieuainc.

Yn ieuanc a hen, yn niwedd vy oed;
In' y rhoed anrhydedd;
A daw rhoed i gadw 'r hedd
Darogan draig Wynedd.

20. *Tewdwr a Rhys*, see Rhys ab Tewdwr, in the *Camb. Biog.*

24. *yspwys*, a matter of some weight or consequence.

36. *fryd*, pl. of *frwd*.

Mìl yw o Wynedd, wr moliannus,
Adar a tharw o waed Arthurus;
Goludawg vrenin o gorf Gwladus Ddu;
A deryw dŷnu o Dardanus.

Aeth a'r *hêt* alawnt wrth air Twlius,
A mawr lawenydd gair Merlinius;
A gwr ydyw sy gariadus a theg,
A'i wyr yw deuddeg anrhydeddus.

Henri o Beli nid govalus,
Henri yw brenin yn nhir Brenius;
Hevyd trwy y byd gwybodus yr aeth,
Hwn a gwroliaeth hen Garolus.

Llin o Garedig a llaw 'n gariadus,
Llin gwr o nawosgl llin Gorineus;
Llin Dardan tarian tawrus tair talaith,
Llin Troia eilwaith a llin Troilus.

Un dyn *Recort* seithved Henricus,
Yw 'r tarw dewrdeg o'r tri Edwardus;

47. *Gwladus Ddu* (Dosp. I. 23.), Henry VII. said to be descended from Gwladus Ddu.

49. *hêt*, a heat; a course at a race.

52. *A'i wyr*, &c. "A. D. 1485. Preparations were made for Henry's coronation. In order to heighten the splendour of that spectacle, he bestowed the rank of knight-banneret on *twelve persons;* and he conferred peerages on three. Jasper earl of Pembroke, his uncle, was created duke of Bedford; Thomas lord Stanley his father-in-law, earl of Derby; and Edward Courteney, earl of Devonshire. At the coronation likewise there appeared a new institution, which the king had established for security as well as pomp, a band of *fifty archers*, who were termed *yeomen of the guard*." *Hume.*

The example which the policy of Louis XI. of France, in establishing a body-guard of Scottish archers, who, dependant on him, would be interested in the protection of his person, was not lost on Henry VII. Well aware that the faithful services of the Welsh, who, in his accession to the throne, beheld the blood of their ancient princes restored to the sovereignty of Britain, might be more securely relied on than even those of the victorious Lancastrians, he appointed, in 1485, fifty yeomen, the highest of their rank, to form a corps of archers, principally Welshmen, under the command of John de Vere, earl of Oxford, as their captain, to protect his person; and styled them the Yeomen of the Guard.

Imitating the example, Henry VIII. also formed a body-guard of gentlemen, who were called, until the late reign, Gentlemen Pensioners. These were mounted, and, in accordance with their rank, armed with lances, "every of them to have an archer, a demi-lance, and a custrell," as well as "three great horses," being placed under the command of the earl of Essex, as captain, and sir John Pechie, as lieutenant." *Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, K. H.*

56. *hen Garolus*, Charlemagne.

Y wadd a yrodd yn weddus i'r rhwyd,
Y dydd y hypiwyd a oedd hapus.

Hap yw i wrda gael Lipardus,
A deulew wynion tad Alanus;
A llew Dewdwr mewn gŵn llys o lir,
A byw yn negtir Albanactus.

Henw y *patrwn* o hwn yw Petrus,
Yr ail piler ar ol yw Powlus;
Andras, Mathias, Matheus, Machraith;
A'u croesaw eilwaith rhag câr Sawlus.

Yngo 'n y fyddin dangnevyddus
Coroned Harri carw anturus;
Braint Gwyl yr Holl Saint rhag rhus y blaned,
Y hail goroned hil Locrinus.

Y deyrnas isod drwy enw Siesus
Sy i'r *King* Harri rhyswr cynghorus;
Oddyna ydd â drwy 'r ddawnus vreniniaeth,
Y ceidw lywodraeth Cadwaladrus.

Evo yw 'r atteg hir o Vrutus,
Ev wedi Selyv o waed Silius;
O ddynion Troia, lwyddiannus vonedd,
Ac o ais Gwynedd ac Ysganus.

O Ysganus ais Gynan
Yn breiniwyd ein brenin;
O Droia vawr draw i Von
Dewr a phert draw yw 'r fortun.

72. *Machraith*, a saint to whom are dedicated Llanvachraith, Anglesey; and Llanvachraith, Meirionethshire. Festival, January . *Rees's* Welsh Saints.

GLOSSARY.

A.

VRYW, I. xxv. 37.
Aig marwar, I. xviii. 52.
Alwyn, I. xviii. 5.
Amadlaes, I. v. 13.
Amler, IV. ix. 38.
Amlys, VIII. v. 27.
Ancr, III. xxx. 10.
Anrhaith, I. xvii. 39.
Ardemlu, I. xxix. 37.
As, II. viii. 64.
Awgrym, IV. xiii. 54.

B.

Banau, I. xxxviii. 19.
Barbed, V. i. 39.
Barrs, gwareu, IV. xxiii. 20.
Basarn, I. xxv. 48.
Blaenidl, IV. i. 13.
Bôl, IV. xii. 26.
Brigawndr, II. viii. 20.
Bryvai Sêl, III. xxix. 5.
Bwngernart, I. xxxii. 51.
Bwned, V. xiv. 38.
Bwnswgr, I. xxxii. 52.
Bwrdios, III. xxvii. 37.
Byda, III. xviii. 35.

C.

Cadair, I. i. 35.
Cadas, III. vii. 22.
Cae, VII. viii. 33.
Caith, I. xviii. 89.
Canaid, I. xxvi. 45.
Canel, I. iv. 59.
Capan, V. i. 43.
Capan Pân, IV. xxiv. 18.
Caregl, II. viii. 24.
Carvil, I. xxx. 32.
Carl, I. viii. 21.
Caterw, III. xviii. 57.
Cegid, II. x. 47.
Clariwn, III. xxvi. 35.
Clêr, IV. i. 48.
Clos, I. xi. 31. xxxv. 26.
Clôs, I. vii. 5.
Clôs, I. xiv. 14.; IV. xx. 32.
Closiaw, IV. xviii. 54.
Coler, I. xiv. 17.
Corbedwyn, III. xix. 27.
Corsiet, I. xviii. 120.; V. i. 46.
Cotarmur, I. xxiv. 15.
Croes naid, I. xx. 2. III. xxii. 15.
Croes Owmal, IV. xxii. 41.
Cronig, IV. ii. 47.
Curas gwyn, I. vi. 19.
Cwnsallt, IV. xiii. 13.
Cwnstabl, III. xxv. 8.
Cwpwrt, I. xxix. 49.
Cwrser, I. ix. 9.

D.

Dewin, I. xxxiii. 51.
Divandvor, I. xxx. 38.
Digrynŵraidd, I. xxix. 29.
Diránu, III. xxii. 11.
Dis, I. xxiii. 23.; V. v. 2.
Disiau, I. xxiii. 23.
Dŵel, IV. xxi. 18.
Dwned, IV. v. 21.
Dwsed, III. xxvii. 40.
Dydechwr, VIII. ii. 17.

E.

Eiriol, I. xxxiii. 57.
Ermid, II. ix. 41.
Ern, III. xxiii. 34.
Esau aur, II. vi. 34.

V.

Vaeart, IV. xx. 12.
Vervain, IV. vii. 43.
Veri, III. xxx. 24.
Vernagl, I. xxxv. 25.
Verneiswin, III. xxvii. 38.
Vowart, I. xi. 15.
Vŷr, III. xxv. 6.

F.

Felaig, IV. v. 65.

Fis, V. vii. 40.
Fon Glaiv, I. viii. 27.
Frather, IV. i. 24.
Fridd, VII. viii. 50.

G.

Gandleis, V. i. 50.
Garlond, I. ix. 22.
Garsiwn, I. xviii. 120.
Gasgwin, III. xxvii. 38.
Gilt, III. ii. 54.
Gogleddwawr, IV. vii. 15.
Gorwyr, V. vi. 10.
Gosawg, I. iv. 41.
Graens, IV. xix. 26.
Greal, I. xxxiii. 1.; III. xxviii. 19.
Grif, IV. xxviii. 50.
Grwndwal, I. i. 40.
Grwnt, III. xxv. 30.
Guls, III. xxxii. 41.
Gwardâu, II. ii. 35.
Gwardiaw, III. ix. 21.
Gwarendaw, II. iv. 27.
Gwasgwyn, I. xxvi. 46.
Gwerwr, III. xix. 57.
Gwin Dwsed, IV. v. 34.
Gwin Gasgwin, I. xix. 44.
Grwnt, III. xxv. 30.
Gwreiddyn, IV. xxi. 8.
Gwrhyd, III. viii. 62.
Gwyddar, IV. xxi. 47.
Gwystlaw, IV. xiv. 49.
Gwýthawr, III. xxxi. 39.

H.

Havawg, II. xi. 42.
Hâl, I. xxiii. 56.
Harnais, IV. xxiv. 41.
Herwa, II. ii. 18.
Hoewal, I. xxvi. 16.
Hwsmonaeth, III. x. 19.

I.

Iemyn, I. vii. 48.
Isarn, V. v. 48.
Iyrchwys, IV. ii. 21.

L.

Lardies, V. vii. 50.
Lati maur, I. vii. 7.
Lindys, III. xxxiv. 12.
Lir, I. i. 46. VII. iv. 59.
Lutenant, I. xxii. 51.

LL.

Llaswyr, I. xxxi. 14.
Lleianaeth, III. xx. 3.
Llèr, III. xi. 16.
Llaswyr, I. xxxi. 14.

M.

Maels, III. xv. 51.
Maen Cornel, I. iv. 21.
Makfast, V. I. 37.
Malmsai, III. xxvii. 34.
Maner, I. xix. 21.
Manwel, I. iv. 50.
Medd, III. xix. 23.
Meddyglyn, III. xix. 23.
Medleilas, VII. ii. 43.
Melan, I. viii. 17.
Mên, I. xxxvii. 33.
Milain, I. xxii. 22.
Morach, IV. xx. 52.
Morc, III. xix. 33.
Mwsgadel, III. xxvii. 40.
Mynag, III. ii. 49.
Mynwair, V. i. 38.

N.

Naid, see *Croes naid.*

O.

Overwr, IV. xxiii. 31.
Oraits, I. xvi. 4.
Orymys, VII. iii. 48.
Otêl, I. iv. 51.

P.

Paderau, I. xxxi. 13.
Palisau, I. xxxviii. 40.
Palmer, V. xv. 21.
Pân, I. xx. 32.
Panter, II. ii. 26.
Parcer, I. xxxvi. 11.
Penddar, I. xxxix. 53.
Petrel, II. vi. 47.
Portcullis = Dôr derchavad, VIII. iii. 13.
Prelad, IV. xv. 55.
Prenvol, I. vii. 37.
Pwmparis, II. iii. 9.

Q.

Quies yn selys, VII. iii. 52.

R.

Reial, I. xxii. 15.
Rheinswin, III. xxvii. 37.

Resgyw, II. vii. 57.
Rial, aur, IV. xxvi. 27.
Rhamant, I. xxii. 45.
Rhest, III viii. 1.
Rhiawlvedd, IV. i. 7.
Rhidels, IV. xxiv. 47.
Rhôd, I. xvi. 33.
Rhossiel, I. xvi. 33.; III. xxvii. 34.
Rhuwl, III. xv. 17.
Rhydain, III. xxvii. 61.
Rhygarw, I. xxviii. 42.; IV. xvi. 19.
Rhywl, III. v. 4.

S.

Savri, III. xviii. 16.
Saled, I. xviii. 55.
Sallwyr, I. xxxi. 15.
Sax, I. xxiv. 24.
Sens, I. i. 58.
Sewer, I. xix. 42.
'Sgarmes, II. vii. 25.
Siamlet, I. ix. 20.
Siampler, III. ii. 25.
Sias, I. vi. 11.
Sidan, IV. vii. 35.
Sieb, I. xxiii. 23. xxxiii. 23.
Siecr, VIII. vi. 60.
Siecrau, I. xxxiii. 23.
Sied, III. xiii. 48.
Sies, V. v. 4.
Simant, IV. xxii. 41.
Sivys, III. xviii. 20.
Sinobl, I. xxxiii. 12.
Sirig, I. xxxiii. 25.
Sis As, II. viii. 64.
Sisedr, I. xvi. 27.
Siswyr, I. viii. 50.
SS, II. vi. 34.
Statunion, II. iv. 58.; IV. v. 52.
Swllt, IV. xi. 6.
Sythig, I. xi. 21.

T.

Tabler, V. v. 3.
Tapin, VII. ii. 37.
Taren, VIII. x. 35.
Tassel, I. iv. 41.
Teils, II. viii. 36.
Tidach, IV. i. 58.
Trai Cater, II. viii. 63.
Traianu, IV. xxi. ii.
Trulliaw, III. ix. 20.
Trywlwr, VII. iii. 33.
Tyrs, I. i. 53.

U.

Un-dis, I. xxxviii. 36.
Usier, I. xix. 40.

W.

Wfin, I. xx. 47.
Whitharnais, I. vi. 19.

Y.

Ymargio, I. xxiii. 3.
Yni, III. xiii. 56.
Ysgarmes, II. vii. 25.
Ysgôd, III. xxviii. 22.
Ysgwier, III. iii. 7.
Yspwys, VIII. xi. 24.
Ystâg, VIII. x. 87.
Ystamin, I. xviii. 93.
Ystasiwn, I. xxxv. 29.
Ystent, I. viii. 5.
Ystil, I. vii. 33.
Ystiwart, III. iii. 13.
Yswaetheroedd, I. xii. 15.

INDEX

OF

PROPER NAMES.

NAMES OF PERSONS TO WHOM POEMS WERE ADDRESSED, &c.